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STATE OF NEW YORK : NASSAU COUNTY
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     COUNTY COURT
                   : PART XIV
     THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
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4
                    - against -
                                             : IND: 1456N-00
    PAUL SCRIMO,
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                                                 JURY TRIAL
6
                              Defendant.
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 8
                              May 20, 2002
                              262 Old Country Road
9
                              Mineola, New York
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     B E F O R E:
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               THE HONORABLE JEFFREY BROWN,
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               County Court Judge.
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     APPEARANCES:
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15
               (As previously noted.)
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               THE CLERK: Case on trial continues, Indictment
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          1456N of 2000, People versus Paul Scrimo.
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               All parties are present. The jurors are not
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          present.
               People ready?
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               MR. BIANCAVILLA: Ready.
               THE CLERK: Defendant ready?
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               MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Ready.
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Proceedings

THE COURT: Counsel, when we broke on Friday, there were a couple of items that I reserved upon that I will rule on now.

With respect to your request, Mr. Chamberlain, as to how I should address the different counts, I decided to do it this way. I'll read it into the record.

Now, we come to the second part of my charge in which I will instruct you with respect to the specific charges contained in the indictment. The indictment consists of two counts; count one, murder in the second degree; and, count two, murder in the second degree.

These two charges are based upon two different subdivisions of the Penal Law and based upon two different theories of law.

I think that should cover what you wanted, Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Fine, Judge. Thank you.

THE COURT: Additionally, the verdict sheet will remain as is, so you are aware, I will not be changing the verdict sheet.

Does either counsel have any objection to the verdict sheet as it is?

MR. BIANCAVILLA: No, Judge.

Proceedings

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: No, Judge.

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THE COURT: Then we'll have it marked as a court exhibit.

Additionally, with respect -- you asked me to charge with respect to immunity. I will not be doing that. There is no evidence with respect to immunity in this trial.

The only questions with respect to it were questions you asked, Mr. Chamberlain, which the witness denied. He didn't know whether he got it or not. So, with respect to that, I am not going to give any charge -- I don't see any evidentiary reason to charge it.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: My recollection, and I think it will be the jury's recollection that counts, but my recollection is that the witness did not recall signing any waiver and without having signed a waiver, as the district attorney said in front of the jury, he would automatically get immunity.

THE COURT: What the district attorney says is not evidence, as you know, and I will direct -- I have directed them a couple of times during the trial to ignore what counsel says during the course of the trial, and I will direct them again during the course of my charge what counsel says is not evidence and

Proceedings

they should not consider it.

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What the district attorney says during the heat of battle while on trial is certainly not evidence and should not be considered by the jury any way.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Judge, if the jury finds -has -- if the jury has a belief after listening to the
questions and answers that the defendant did not sign
a waiver, and I think that's a reasonable -- there's a
reasonable basis for that finding by the jury, then I
believe the jury should be instructed that, if they
find he did not sign a waiver, then that he got
immunity under the operation of 190 -- section 190 -I think it's .40 or .45. If he didn't sign a waiver,
he got immunity for that testimony.

THE COURT: I understand what the law is,

Mr. Chamberlain, but the question here is whether
there's evidence as to require me to make that -bring that charge to the jury.

You certainly could have, since you didn't get a response from the witness, on your case, if you desired, you could have called the assistant district attorney and asked him questions, who presented the case. At this point there's no evidence before the Court.

Mr. Biancavilla, do you wish to be heard with

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	Proceedings
1	respect to that?
2	MR. BIANCAVILLA: No, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Counsel, one other thing before I
4	bring the jury in. We have to have motions at the
5	conclusion of the whole case.
6	Mr. Chamberlain, do you have any additional
7	motions?
8	MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I would move for a directed
9	verdict at the end of the case.
10	THE COURT: People?
11	MR. BIANCAVILLA: Rely on the record.
12	THE COURT: Your motion is denied.
13	Anything else or are we ready for the jury?
14	MR. BIANCAVILLA: Ready.
15	MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Ready.
16	THE COURT: We'll bring in the jury.
17	(Whereupon, there was a brief pause in the
18	proceedings.)
19	COURT OFFICER: Jury entering.
20	(Whereupon, the sworn jurors entered the
21	courtroom and resumed their respective seats.)
22	THE CLERK: Do both sides stipulate that all
23	sworn jurors are present and seated properly?
24	MR. BIANCAVILLA: So stipulated.
25	MR. CHAMBERLAIN: So stipulated.

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Summation - Defendant

THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

I hope you had a nice weekend.

We are about to commence with the summations and we will start with Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Thank you, your Honor.

Mr. Biancavilla, ladies and gentlemen, it's been a long trial and this is my last chance to talk to you. The system works that after the defense sums up and says what we feel the evidence shows, the district attorney goes, and we don't get another chance and we abide by that system.

I will give you my recollection of what I believe the evidence shows. It's my recollection -- it's not what counts. It will be your recollection that counts, not the district attorney's recollection that counts and, as the Judge will tell you, it's not even his recollection that counts. It's what your recollection is.

You are the sole arbiters, the sole determiners of the facts and what you believe here. You should base that not upon what was said by counsel or the Court, not upon any rulings made, who may have gotten a higher hand or done better in rulings or anything like that.

You should base it upon the evidence that you

Summation - Defendant

evaluate, based upon your God given ability to
evaluate people, circumstances, opportunities to see
what people said they saw, whether they appear to be
telling the truth, whether they appear to be lying or
they have a motive to lie, whether they lied before.

I think one of the instructions the Court will give you -- all of the law will come from the Court -- but one of the instructions will be that if you find anybody testified falsely with respect to any material matter, you may, not must, but you may disregard that person's entire testimony and you may find that after evaluating the various things that various people told you, that you may find that they did testify falsely. If you do, then it's up to you.

The important thing here is that you are the ones that decide what the evidence is and how you evaluate what people said. You don't just accept stories. You evaluate whether they are truthful, whether they had a reason to lie, whether they had a reason, an opportunity to see, whether the story makes sense and whether the combined evidence that the People have presented proves the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Remember at the beginning of the trial we opened and the judge instructed you that it's not the

Summation - Defendant

defense's burden to prove anything here, anything.

We are not here to try to tell you what happened. W

don't have that burden. We don't have that power and

What we are here to do is to tell you that,

we don't have the opportunity to do that.

based upon the evidence presented, the People not

only have failed to prove the defendant's guilt

beyond a reasonable doubt, but, in fact, the evidence

would tend to indicate that maybe somebody else's

guilt is much more likely. That's your

determination. We are not here to prove that. We

are not assuming any burden.

With that preamble, let me try to review the evidence as best as I recall it. Again, let me emphasize, and the Court will tell you, it's not my recollection that counts. If my recollection doesn't jibe with yours, disregard it. If you think the Court recalls or the Court should sum up the evidence, it's not the Court's recollection that counts. It's yours, solely yours, certainly not mine, the district attorney's or the Court.

It's been a long trial. We are in the beginning of our fourth week here. We spent two weeks on actual taking of testimony. All of that came from the People. From my recollection, there were

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Summation - Defendant

something like 25 witnesses and what I would call a mountain of evidence, a mountain, tremendous amount of evidence, volumes, and exhibits. You even have things like the vials that the fingernails were contained in, empty vials submitted in evidence.

You have brochures from a telephone
manufacturing company of telephones with a cord that
was not the cord involved here. A lot of the
evidence was completely irrelevant, as far as I'm
concerned, because -- but you have mountains of
evidence.

One quick -- I will review the testimony as I recall it, but I want to briefly review what I consider the most important evidence and that is the physical evidence, scientific evidence, which cannot be changed. There may have been some attempt here by the prosecution to change results. They took one position of scientific analysis which they attempted to change.

Physical evidence, scientific evidence, basically, it's not capable of changing the story. You can't have that embellished or expanded upon, stretched as witnesses will do. I believe you will find that Mr. Kane did that.

Let me review the scientific evidence briefly.

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Summation - Defendant

I am going to get into more detail when I get into a review of scientific evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Chamberlain, will you speak up a little bit, please?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: By and large, the scientific evidence here points toward Mr. Kane. That's very significant. Fingerprints; Mr. Kane's DNA; Mr. Kane, all over the place; DNA all over the place. Major contributor, one in 6 billion, DNA records, one in 6 billion with respect to his DNA on cigarette butts; all over the place, under the victim; DNA on -- major contributor on the beer bottle that was left on the table, under the fingernails, most significant, Mr. Kane.

Now, the -- all of this evidence, except for maybe one part with the fingerprints, was developed after Mr. Kane gave the police a story that implicated my guy and that they arrested Mr. Scrimo on.

When they arrested Mr. Scrimo, based on Kane's story, they had to use Kane. Kane was their horse to get them through and out of the gate, not only out of the gate, but across the finish line. Without Kane, they have no case. At that time we know they arrested Scrimo.

Summation - Defendant

When Kane subsequently testified at a preliminary exam and then at the grand jury, the deal was done. Kane was not prosecuted. My guy was arrested and they are getting, subsequently, DNA evidence tying Kane to the scene, but, more importantly, not only tying Kane to the scene but they are getting evidence that shows that my guy was not there.

If you listen to Kane's story, it does not explain the absence of evidence tying this man to the murder. It does not. You cannot have a little bit of wiping, as he claimed there was some wiping, and explain why there are no hairs, no fibers, no DNA on the cord, on the victim, under the fingernails, nothing to tie this man to this scene.

The absence of evidence here, in my opinion, should convince you beyond any doubt, not a reasonable doubt, that he was not involved in this crime. That's what you are here to determine.

You're not here to determine whether they were out drinking someplace. You're not here to determine whether or not they -- there was some contact beforehand. You are not here to determine the original story told by Mr. Scrimo when he was first -- when he first talked to the police, I think

Summation - Defendant

it was on the 20th of April, 2000, whether it was complete or whether what he told them after he was arrested in the early morning hours of May 3rd was complete.

The issue is not whether three or four very experienced, sophisticated homicide detectives who were expert at getting admissions, at trying to put words into people's mouths, put words into Mr. Scrimo's mouth and whether or not -- the implication is by what way he looked or in what he said or how he said it or whether he was telling the truth, it doesn't matter. I would have a question about that whole story, but it doesn't matter. Even if he wasn't telling the full truth, that's not the issue.

The question really then is what evidence could they have that convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed the murder. That's what we talked about when we opened here. That's what you are being asked to rule on here, to make a finding on here, which is very important to the People, no question.

They have taken a position here. They have staked their position on Kane's testimony and their position is that it's -- that my defendant is guilty,

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Summation - Defendant and, if he's guilty, he should be put in jail, probably for the rest of his life.

Now, it's very, very important, obviously, for Mr. Scrimo, so I want to now take the time and, if you will give me the time to do so, I apologize for taking this time, but I want to review in some detail what I recall of the evidence submitted here. I think there were 25 witnesses. There were a lot of witnesses.

I think the first witness was a relative of the deceased. Obviously I am sympathetic to his loss. There were a couple of witnesses from the deceased's job that indicated she was a good worker. One of the witnesses indicated that the victim had a concern about a police officer stalking her. There was no indication what, if anything, was done with respect to that investigation and that information.

I think the fourth witness was Thomas Hartman who was a bartender at Wild Childs. I use the term, by the way, ladies and gentlemen, wild, because, even though it was Y.L., I think, in the vernacular, the bar was known by wild because of the sound. It sounded like wild. I'm going to use wild. It's just simpler.

Hartman was a bartender. I think he had been at

Summation - Defendant

Granny's earlier that night, Granny O'Shea's, a different bar. He then went back to Wild Childs. He saw Ruth talking to a couple of people, one of them he knew as John, and the other was a person he described as bald and with tattoos.

Interestingly, when he was asked to identify this defendant, he said no, it wasn't him. That was here, but he subsequently did identify photographs of the defendant at the time, photographs taken of the defendant at the time.

He didn't say anything about -- he did indicate that some time after -- he indicated that there was a incident with keys and then at some time after that he thought Ruth Williams had taken his keys. She left shortly before closing, and then he indicated that John and Paul --

THE COURT: Please speak up, Mr. Chamberlain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Mr. Frank DeFalco was the next witness and he indicated that he was the owner of Falcon's Nest, that John and the defendant had been there earlier playing darts. He knew John well as John Doe, and not only did he know him well as a regular customer that frequented there, but they had even named a drink after him, the John Doe, which is an interesting factor.

Summation - Defendant

John Doe. Why is somebody called John Doe? It is a name associated with somebody without a name. That is one of the factors I'm going to ask you to consider in terms of his credibility. He was known by that name. I think a reasonable assumption is the reason he was known by that name is he was a drug dealer. As Police Officer Stark told you, the defendant told her the victim was trying to score drugs from John Kane.

I think it's a reasonable assumption you can make. Why is somebody known by the name John Doe, not by his real name? His middle initial, by the way, was not D. Why John Doe?

I believe DeFalco also indicated that John Doe drank heavily there and you heard from other witnesses that John Doe was a heavy drinker. You heard that from him, three or four times a week, heavy drinker.

Where did he get the money from? Again, going back to evaluating John Doe, he never filed income tax returns. His testimony was he worked, I think, less than two days in the prior -- or two days in more than two months. That would be averaging out to approximately less than twelve days a year.

How do you live? How do you support yourself,

Summation - Defendant

particularly a heavy drinking habit when you go out every night going from one bar to another, which is what he did? Where do you get the bread to do that?

Something you can consider, where do you get the bread to support a heavy drinking habit every night going from bar to bar where you are known as a regular in all these bars? Where does it come from?

I asked if he sold drugs. He said no. You have to decide whether that's a credible answer. You have to decide, based upon this person's appearance, his life style, his name, his habits, what was he doing? What was his relationship with the victim?

We are going to get back to that, which is maybe one of most important things.

The next witness was a Mellisa Netarnicola, who was, I believe, a girlfriend of Tom Hartman, and she testified that she had been somewhere in Wild Childs in the early morning hours of April 12th, 2000, and Ruth was acting wild, seductive I believe, taking her strap down, although she was wearing a shirt underneath, but she didn't see Ruth leave.

Penny Shouse was the next witness. She was a bartender at Granny's. She had gone to -- she had seen Ruth there. I believe Ruth was with some other man at the time. I think that evening Ruth was with

Summation - Defendant

two other men before she ever saw these men. One was at the Downtown, a bald, stocky fellow, not this defendant. Then she was with some other fellow with a toupee. She left one, one left. They were both, these other men were both -- I think one left in Granny's and then the other one left in Wild Childs.

On cross-examination Shouse was asked whether or not she had ever seen Kane supply drugs. She immediately got an attorney and we were then only allowed to ask her if she had gotten drugs, if she had gotten drugs on the night in question or just before testifying and she said no. But Miss Shouse -- I'm not sure about that so I won't say it.

I know that Miss Shouse was a friend of a Bill DeLusa, I believe his name was, who did not testify. He didn't testify. He was the owner of Wild Childs, and she indicated that she knew John Doe, or John, well during the period involved, over two years ago. As you have heard, he moved. He left that area shortly after the incident, after the murder, and did not return.

The next witness was a Jerry Connell who was a Verizon representative who testified to certain records. The only significant thing about his testimony was that the telephone in that apartment

Summation - Defendant

was working. The telephone was ringing, I think, when the police arrived.

There were records of telephone calls coming in and out after the poor lady was killed, and so there was a phone available if Mr. Kane's story was -- if Mr. Kane was there, as he said, and somebody was trying to murder Ruth. He had a telephone available. It wasn't that it wasn't working. It was working.

Francine Quinn was an interesting witness. She was a barmaid at the Downtown. She knew John Kane well from the two years previous. She subsequently and is presently under arrest and indictment for drug sales at the Downtown, one of the places that John Kane frequented.

She claims she saw Ruth with different men that night at the Downtown and then at Wild Childs, but then she saw John with a stocky man with a buzz cut, buzz hair cut which, upon further prodding by the assistant district attorney, she turned out to say, was a shaved head.

She also testified about the incident with the keys that Tom Hartman had testified to and that then she left -- she testified she saw Ruth leave and she left about 10 or 15 minute later. She didn't say whether or not Kane, or Doe, whatever you want to

Summation - Defendant call him, and the defendant had left before.

Now, the timing is important because she claimed that she walked quickly. It was cold. She walked quickly, and you heard the detective,

Detective McHugh, testify it was about a three-minute walk, normal walk. She walked quickly from Wild

Childs around the Downtown to the back of where

Ruth's apartment was to where her car was parked in the third row.

I think if you look at photograph, it's more like 150 feet, 120 feet from the entrance way rather than the 50 or so feet that she put.

She claimed she saw two people arguing who she identified here as the defendant and Ruth. She knew Ruth.

Now, you have to make a determination as to whether you credit that, if they were arguing -- I'll withdraw that for a second.

She shortly -- I think the same day that

Mr. Scrimo was arrested -- was called into a lineup.

She was one of the witnesses who could not identify

Mr. Scrimo. He was sitting there about, I believe,

somewhere around seven feet in front of her, well

lighted, big as life. She couldn't identify him.

She then talks to some detectives afterward and

Summation - Defendant

then she tells you here she could identify him. She claims she identified him from tattoos but -- and build, but if she did, if she did, her story about an argument with him, having an argument with the victim outside the back door simply -- and then saying, pardon my French, then saying the word fuck, doesn't square with Kane's version as to where this argument took place.

Kane's version was very simple. There was one argument. It boiled up quickly. First he -- first Scrimo had left and gone and gotten some beer. He said it was Budweiser. Maybe that was an attempt to explain the Budweiser bottle left on the table, but he said he got some beer.

The receipt shows the beer was Coors beer, but any way, he says it was about a ten-minute period.

Then he comes -- then Scrimo comes back and they sit around chilling, cooling. I think he said he was vegging, sitting around.

They each have a beer for about another ten minutes. Then, all of a sudden, according to him, there's a very explosive argument where she says something to -- something to the victim -- the victim said something to Scrimo, and he said I'm not taking this, I'm out of here.

Summation - Defendant

He says wait a minute, where are you going, man, we just got here. And she says let him go home to his fat ugly wife.

Now, that's one argument that happened like that. It could not have happened downstairs outside. And if you believe the People's witness -- and they put these people on saying believe them and they are vouching for their credibility -- if you believe the People's witness that the argument happened outside, then maybe Scrimo was on his way out of there.

No. Kane stopped him. He was saying fuck it,

I'm out of here. There's no way they can make the

two -- they tried, but there is no way they can make

the two jibe. There's no way and that's important.

Timing-wise, it's important, and credibility-wise it's important. Kane tried to say, well, I wasn't aware where the victim was. There was no explanation as to why the victim, under his version of what happened that night, would leave the apartment. He never saw her leave. She never said anything about leaving. It doesn't make sense in his story.

Frankly, if you analyze his story, I don't think his story makes sense because a person who has been told earlier -- according to Kane, the victim tells

Summation - Defendant

Scrimo earlier that evening -- Kane says she is coming on to him. She's really interested in him and he's brushing her off.

Why she's interested in him is a separate story, but that's what Kane tells you. And he says at that time Scrimo says what about me. And she says go home to your wife, you're married, words to that effect, you're married, go home to your wife.

At the bar, that's at Wild Childs, is there any flack then? No. Does it make sense, ladies and gentlemen?

The story the People would have you believe,
Mr. Kane's story, and that is, without any preamble,
Mr. Kane and Mr. Scrimo had gone up at Mr. Kane's
suggestion after about eight hours of drinking to
have a drink at the victim's apartment. That's his
testimony.

They went up and they had been drinking since they started playing darts about 8:00 p.m. the night before. It's now 4:00 a.m. on April 12th and Kane says let's go up to Ruthy's and have a drink.

They go up, sit around. Scrimo gets them beer.

They sit around. They all have a beer, and then, all of a sudden, according to him, there's some words.

Scrimo says I'm out of here, I'm not taking this.

Summation - Defendant

And she says let him go home to his fat ugly wife.

And he rushes by Kane and strangles her.

What is different from let him go home earlier tonight when nothing happened to let him go home to his fat ugly wife then, couple words? Does that make any sense? That's what the district attorney is asking you to believe and they are asking you to believe Kane.

I will get to his credibility in a little more detail as soon as I finish with this witness. They are asking you to believe that story, ladies and gentlemen. I just don't think that story is believable.

Then Bost testified after Francine. He was the older gentleman who owned Captain Andy's where the victim lived. He found the body.

Detective Downes, very interesting detective.

My opinion, a very sharp detective. He's a crime
scene collector. He's an expert and did one hell of
a job here.

If you have any question about what he did, because the records did not get into evidence, but he testified, you can ask for a read back.

My recollection is the following. And, you know, it's important because the absence of evidence,

Summation - Defendant

after all the evidence that he collected, the absence of evidence tying Mr. Scrimo to this murder scene is probably the most significant factor in this case, the absence of evidence.

So, if you have any question about what was collected, go back and ask for a read back of Detective Downes's testimony.

My recollection is there were 36 items, physical items, that were collected, cigarette butts, hairs, fibers, various items were collected from all over that apartment, all over the apartment. He photographed 63, is my recollection, different pieces of that apartment and the scene. He listed those.

If you want a read back, go back. He dusted all over the apartment and he gave you a list, and the record indicates any number of places in each room, each separate room of that apartment, bathroom, the kitchen, there was a bedroom, and then a living room. That's the way it was laid out and each room, all over the place, window sills, doorways, stereos.

No print, by the way, on the stereo that

Mr. Kane said he was using. Why not? According to
him Scrimo was never back there. Did he brush off
anything?

There's an interesting question about the

Summation - Defendant

physical evidence in this case. The evidence that was found all shows it was Kane, but there may have been more evidence that should have been found that maybe is not explained by what Kane said was done when he and Scrimo left the apartment.

He says they together cleaned up the scene. He said Scrimo did a little brushing off of the table, the chair and couple of knobs. He removed the beer bottles. He collected that evidence and took it out of the scene.

If you have any question about the photographs, the other evidence and the -- not only the collection, Downes indicated what was done. They were sent to different forensic specialties in SIB, latents -- by the way, my recollection, he took two prints, he lifted two latent prints himself and sent those in. He dusted and there were many other prints found by the experts.

He also, according to my recollection, he also took a videotape. He prepared a satellite photograph of the area. He prepared a diagram of the things to scale, except for the stairs, and he found -- he told you where he found these various items, including, by the way, one of the cigarette butts which subsequently went from him to SIB, from SIB over to

Summation - Defendant These butts, one of which was found under the 1 victim's body after she had been removed --2 3 MR. BIANCAVILLA: Objection. THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's your 4 recollection of the evidence that controls. 5 either counsel says does not control here. 6 If you want something read back, ladies and 7 gentlemen, that's why we have the court reporter. 8 9 We'll be glad to have something read back. 10 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Exactly. Thank you, Judge. 11 If you have any question about what Detective Downes did or what Detective Downes said, 12 1.3 please, ask for a read back. 14 My recollection is, in addition to taking 15 photographs of the carpet where the victim was found, he took photographs of and lifted prints on the 16 17 doorway to the living room and bedroom. According to Kane the victim's body was between 18 19 the kitchen and the living room. There was no 20 testimony that my client ever went beyond that, but Kane did. 21 22 With respect to physical evidence, there was some evaluation, in my recollection, of the 23

fingernails taken from the victim. The evaluation of

the fingernails is important.

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Summation - Defendant

One of the fingernails, I think R3, came back to Kane. The material underneath was Kane's DNA. The other two fingernails, they didn't tie into anybody other than the victim, but they indicated no seminal fluid was found on them.

That's an interesting fact here. There may have been an absence of evidence to support Kane's testimony about what he claimed occurred. You may find that you have a disbelief or are having trouble believing Kane about this instance of alleged oral sex on this occasion. He may have had alleged oral sex on other prior occasions, but there's no evidence that he had it on this occasion.

It may have been he was trying to get it on this occasion or it may have been there was an argument about that or about drugs, but there's no evidence, according to the physical evidence that was collected at the scene from the victim, of any oral sex on this occasion, no pubic hairs, no seminal fluid, no evidence.

The next witness was the medical examiner who indicated, interesting enough, there was an -- in addition to the strangulation, which was deep enough to cause fractured bones in the neck of the victim, that she had blunt impact on at least two different

Summation - Defendant

locations on the side of her head, I believe one was lower and one was upper.

Now -- and I believe it was the left side, by the way, ladies and gentlemen, that's my recollection of what he testified to.

Now, Kane's rendition of what happened here, that the victim went straight down, does not explain deep lacerations that were testified to by the medical examiner that could be seen deep inside the skin on the victim's head.

That is significant. Where did they come from?

There was an attempt to say, well, she may have

fallen against some metal rung, but there's no metal

rung shown there. If it had -- a metal rung would

have caused, at most, one. And he indicated it was a

blunt force impact, not a sharp impact as a metal

rung may have caused. But, at most, it would be one.

There was an attempt to say maybe the other was hitting the floor, but there was a carpet there.

There's no explanation for those deep blunt force impacts that the medical examiner found.

Doctor Manning was the next witness, the toxicologist. He indicated that the deceased was intoxicated. He did not detect any drugs except the drug by the name of gamma hydroxybutyrate acid.

Summation - Defendant

Now, that is what -- he testified that's known as a date rape type of drug. It's the kind of drug that somebody who wants to rape somebody might use. He indicated he didn't think that was -- the amount he found was -- he thought it was consistent with normal suppression after death. However, there was a significant enough finding for him to make the claim that drug was in existence.

As to cocaine, he indicated that it would last up to 48 hours. The autopsy was more than 48 hour after. It was some time in the morning of the 14th of April, more than 48 hours after this incident, after the drinking the night before. So that there's no evidence as to whether or not this victim had been taking cocaine that night one way or the other.

Detective Costello, the fingerprint expert, he testified to the prints he found of Kane at the scene and two other persons, one of whom was named John Marks, not explained, and another by the name of Steven Schwartz who had been arrested for a drug sale some months later, I believe, November of 2000.

The detective in the case, the homicide detective in this case, indicated he had spoken to Schwartz some time after the arrest. I believe it was some time in April of 2000. No explanation as to

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why he had spoken to Schwartz when his fingerprints were not matched until November of 2000, but, certainly, the fingerprints indicated that

Mr. Schwartz had been in the victim's apartment at some time prior to her murder.

Detective McCarthy was the serologist. Serology is the study of bodily fluids, he told us. He claimed he noticed some reddish-brown coloring under the fingernails when they were returned from the ME.

You'll see the photograph in evidence of the deceased. She had short fingernails and the fingernail clippings were very slight. They were taken from the ME and sent to SIB. That's the Nassau County Police Department, Scientific Investigation Bureau, and from there they were sent to LabCorp for DNA analysis.

Now, a couple of things here. One, no tests were done, no serology tests were done for blood or any other bodily fluid on these by the ME. The report indicated that and Detective McCarthy so indicated.

Two, McCarthy did not, Detective McCarthy did not examine these fingernails prior. He didn't test for blood beforehand. He did not make any notation, which a scientist should note of any significant

1.3

Summation - Defendant

finding under a microscope. You note that. You make a notation right then and there. He didn't make any notation of the color.

But after LabCorp sends the fingernails, which was their -- their report came out in June, long after the defendant's arrest, he then decides to make further analyses of just, just R3.

Why? Why are we doing further analyses of R3?
What are the People doing here? Are they collecting
evidence to determine who committed this crime or are
they trying to pin the tail on donkey. They already
have the donkey. They are now trying to pen it on
him.

What are they doing? The evidence comes back R3, DNA, conclusive, one in 6 billion. It's Kane. It's Kane's DNA.

Now, how do we explain that? Well, now we are going to try to lessen the blunt of that evidence.

We are going to try to detract from that. So we are going to try to say it's not blood. It must be some other kind of tissue, skin. It didn't go deep enough to cause blood. You can have a scratch without blood, but they are trying to lessen it.

That's what was being done here. That's what you have. You have to analyze the timing on these

Summation - Defendant

tests and what was done in each case. There's an attempt to change the effect of scientific evidence to try to point it from Kane, which it pointed to, and to try to point it towards Scrimo.

Now, he admitted that the DNA test swabs, he could have removed some of the material from the fingernails, but, according to him, there was not enough left.

Interestingly, again, the other two fingernails were not tested for blood. I think it was R2 and R5, but they were tested for seminal fluid and they came back negative, no seminal fluid.

If, in fact, they all had a reddish brown color, why weren't they all tested or, more importantly, why was -- why did he not test these things before they were sent out to LabCorp, if, in fact, he had a question about the type of material and the type of tissue which was contained under the fingernails.

Detective Shiraldi, he's the scientific expert, microscopic expert for hair, fiber, the cord, cigarette butts, the tool marking. Shiraldi was an interesting witness. He originally tested, before my client was arrested, he tested the cord. He examined, I understand, the cord under the microscope and he comes out with a finding it was a one

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directional cut.

Remember the cord? You saw the photographs.

The cut on the ligature cord, one directional, which he testified on direct there were three different types, generally three types of cuts. One is a one directional cut which is with a knife; two is a shearing type cut where the blades move across each other like a scissor; and three is where you have a pinch type cut where the blades come together to cut. His finding was that this was a one directional cut.

After they arrest the defendant, they find a leatherman tool, which a superintendent uses, many people use, on his person.

Now, the tool mark expert who is fully qualified to do a tool analysis decides, or the detectives decide, or somebody decides, let's not go with Shiraldi's findings because one directional doesn't fit. So they sent it off to the FBI.

One other factor, there's a little piece of black material that -- little black dot on that tool that looks like it's from the insulation on the cord. They send that off to the FBI to be tested, along with the tools. It is after, again, timing is important, after the defendant's arrest.

Shiraldi comes back on, after testifying on

1.8

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direct and cross that -- about cuts, he comes back on redirect and he now says what he meant was one directional was a scissor type -- that a scissor would cause a one directional cut.

That's my understanding of his testimony on direct. Your recollection will control, but that's certainly not my understanding, and it's not consistent with scientific principles about tool marks which he's an expert in.

Rossotti, the FBI agent, he was very clear the leatherman tool is a shearing type. A scissor is a shearing type. A one directional cut is not made by a shearing type tool. A one directional cut is not made by a knife, a single direction, either cutting through or against a piece of wood. It's not where the blades slide across each other.

This cord was not cut by a knife or any similar type of tool. It was cut by a shearing type tool but, clearly, he could not say it was cut by this particular tool, as Mr. Biancavilla was trying to get from Shiraldi, that there was something unique about this tool.

He could not say there was any -- that this actually cut that cord and that was the report from the FBI. He was asked how many types of -- shearing

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types of tools are there and he said hundreds of thousands.

Now, the material on the cord was not tested by the FBI. It was then tested by, subsequently, by SIB. We are now months and months later. Clearly that material could not have come from the cord, so, again, an attempt, months and months after his arrest, to tie this man to the scene, tie him to the physical scientific evidence.

Clement was the next witness. Clement was the expert from North Carolina, the LabCorp expert.

The original tests -- and you'll have that in evidence -- her original report was dated May 9.

It's dated May 9, but it's based on material sent to her long before my defendant was arrested.

This report is interesting because it shows -there was an evaluation of the beer bottle which
shows -- in the beer bottle, one Budweiser beer
bottle found on the table came from a mixture of
people, but the victim was excluded. Ruth Williams
was not part of that group. That's the initial
analysis.

The next report comes after my defendant has been arrested. It's dated June 23rd. This is based upon swabs sent from -- the oral swabs from

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John Kane -- there were no oral swabs taken from the defendant -- an oral swab from John Kane.

Mr. Scrimo provided blood and the -- this report indicates that, again -- this report is interesting. With respect to the beer bottle, page three of this report, the profile for the -- the profile for the beer bottle was consistent with a mixture of DNA from more than one individual, again, a mixture.

She says neither John Kane nor Paul Scrimo can be excluded as contributors, but she goes on to say there's a nine allele detected which could not have been contributed by either of these individuals.

Now, that report, combined with the original report excluding the victim, indicates there was some other person there, at least whose DNA was on that beer bottle, not the victim. The victim was excluded.

They couldn't exclude -- didn't include, but they couldn't exclude Kane or the defendant. But there was another person there. It couldn't have been contributed by either of them. This was inconsistent, inconsistent with Kane's story. This would place a third person there, according to this report, and that was never corrected in any of these reports.

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She did, if you recall her testimony, she did say in a November letter that she had changed her conclusion about Ruth Williams being excluded, that maybe Ruth Williams could have been included.

Interestingly, the last report, which was March of 2001, they are sending it back again, again an attempt to change the scientific evidence to point toward this man.

They are now saying the June report, June 2000, they couldn't provide any statistical analysis. The purpose of DNA is to include someone by a certain statistical random percentage as to what the chance is that he's the one that's on there.

In other places she provides the analysis, for example, with respect to some of the cigarette butts, one in six billion. With respect to the fingernail that ties Kane to the victim, Kane's DNA and the victim's DNA, the statistical analysis was, I think it was one in 2,600,000. You can look at it.

The DNA profile from the fingernails are consistent with a mixture of DNA from one individual. John Kane cannot be excluded as a major contributor to the DNA material in this sample and Ruth Williams, item seven, cannot be included as a minor contributor. That's the material under the victim's

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fingernails.

The probability of randomly selecting an unrelated individual for DNA testing consistent with the major DNA profile is approximately, for the Caucasian population, one in 2,600,000, 2,600,000. That's an interesting statement there.

Up here she testified that when there's a mixture, you can't provide statistical analysis, but she does right here. Kane was the major contributor for this fingernail sample and she provided it. For him she could give that analysis.

When we get over to a year later when the material is sent back to her, she now, again, has Kane as a major contributor to the DNA material on the beer bottle, but she says there's no difference between -- that the one in 6,800 is for whoever was there.

That makes no sense. It makes no sense and is inconsistent with her other report. It's inconsistent. First of all, she was predicting. She was predicting statistical analysis for a mixed sample. She did it in June.

Second of all, she did it for a major contributor, and, even in March of 2001, March 29th, according to the -- her report, John Kane cannot --

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it was just on the beer bottle. John Kane cannot be excluded as a major contributor to the genetic material in the sample. Ruth Williams and Paul Scrimo cannot be excluded as minor contributors.

Scientifically, the manner of testing, the manner of reporting, that does not conform with what her prior report was with respect to the other DNA samples.

Now, the judge will explain to you how you can evaluate expert testimony and I won't belabor that point. I suggest that there is -- there was a basis here for believing that there was an attempt to stretch and to get this defendant.

More importantly, although she's an expert with respect to evaluating material sent to her for DNA analysis, she may have had some prior experience as a criminologist, but her testimony with respect to the accumulation of DNA under the fingernails is, I believe, a serious stretch.

You don't have to be a rocket scientist, ladies and gentlemen, to know when it's more likely to get material under fingernails. For a lady, you know how you get material under your fingernails, particularly short fingernails.

You don't get it by brushing your hands over

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somebody, or, as Mr. Kane claimed, by grabbing his behind. Pardon me for being crude. You don't get it by just light touching.

Anything is possible. But what is likely? What is reasonable? You as mature intelligent adults can determine whether or not it's more likely that somebody is going to get material under fingernails by being -- during a struggle, when the victim is trying to prevent the -- prevent a strangulation, or when she's brushing her hand lightly over somebody's behind or through his hair.

If she -- it's my -- I think you can also figure out that if there was a scratching during any of that sex play, sex act, there would -- Mr. Kane would have known about it and you would have heard about it.

Another stretching, by the way, no report is made by the detective about the fact that Kane had scratches, no notation of that, no examination of Kane to see if he had scratches. But, nevertheless, we have testimony here that when Kane went in on April the 15th, a few days after the incident, after the murder, the detectives noticed he didn't have scratches.

Why didn't he make a notation of that? Did he look at him, examine him? No. They are trying,

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after the fact, to get Kane out of the way, to show

Kane didn't do it, even though the evidence points to

Kane, so that they can convince you that Kane's story

is true and that this man did it. That's what this

case is all about. I think if you think about that

factor, you'll have to go no further in your

deliberations.

Where did the evidence point? Lisa Lawson indicated that some records from 7-Eleven were kept in the regular course, but that the sale reported on, I think it was People's 84, which is a record, was not registered, did not ring up. It was not totaled as a sale and that's an interesting factor there with respect to Hussain's testimony.

Detective Dempsey retires. He's been around, been a detective for some 39 years. He claimed that they were just sitting outside, he and three other experienced detectives, for a number of hours, even though -- I don't know whether he said he knew, but other detectives knew exactly where Scrimo was on the night of May 2nd.

They knew he was in the Falcon's Nest. They knew he was there to play darts. They knew Kane was meeting him for the third week in a row after the murder. It was that night, a Tuesday night, and they

2.0

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chose not to go in. They chose to sit around for a couple of hours outside, four detectives. They are sitting around waiting outside to arrest him outside after he had been drinking and when he was alone, when he was alone.

Why? Were they incapable of going in there and arresting him? Heck, no. They were fully capable. They had no fear. The reason they did that is so nobody knows, so nobody calls his wife who calls an attorney. It was so they have a chance to interrogate him overnight, which they did.

Now, Detective Dempsey, he says he read him his rights. I don't think he had a card, but I will concede that Detective Dempsey, whom I know, has been around long enough to know the rights by heart. He didn't need a card, but he certainly didn't have him sign a card. He didn't need a card because Dempsey would know.

According to Dempsey he said we are arresting you for murder. He says I have been here all night. And Dempsey says, no, we are arresting you for some other murder. But there is no further conversation other than he said I didn't do anything.

Dempsey says there was no mention about a recent court decision, but it's still -- Scrimo is being

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interrogated by two other homicide detectives,

Detective McHugh and Detective Parpan. He mentions I

know you don't have to read me my rights anymore.

Now, Parpan tells us there was no further comment on that. We didn't say anything. We didn't say, yes, we do. Nothing. Merely do you understand your rights and do you want to proceed? According to them, the answer is yes.

No rereading. Big question, and one of the issues here, and the Judge will tell you the law, but the law is that -- the Judge is going to tell you that the People have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt, again, that the defendant was advised of his rights and knowingly and intelligently waived those rights before they can use any statement that they may claim they took from him. I don't think that happened.

You are going to be the determiners of the facts, but, remember the statement is made that I understand you don't have to. No correction on that, merely do you want to proceed, yes, and go ahead.

We have from 1:00 a.m. to about 7:15 interrogation of the defendant on May 3rd, 2000. We have four detectives involved. We have testimony from three of them, and the testimony, basically, was

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that the defendant was evasive or denied different things or didn't answer correctly or looked down or was sullen or withdrawn or was extremely sophisticated, but -- an extremely sophisticated story about extremely sophisticated homicide detectives, particularly Parpan who really could print a script for TV. He remembers. He seemed to recall, from two years ago, everything that was said in the sequence which it was said.

Detective McHugh was more relying on Parpan's recollection because, if you heard him, Parpan took the notes. Parpan used his recollection to record things and Detective McHugh read those notes to refresh his recollection as to what was said.

What was all of this? It was an attempt to try to claim the defendant was being evasive or lying. It was an extremely sophisticated attempt, but I submit, ladies and gentlemen, that the inflections by Detective Parpan, the way he made facial expressions, the way he claimed the defendant then looked down or refused to look him in the eye, looked withdrawn or sullen, whatever, is part of a story that detectives are trying to give you when they don't have any admissions and that's what they had, no admissions.

In fact -- there's a question as to what was

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said. Were these words being put in the defendant's mouth? Isn't it possible you did this? Is it possible you said that.

Assume for a second that some of those things were exactly the way they were related -- and I doubt they were the way they were related -- but assume for a second that what you are being told two years after the fact is exactly the way these conversations went down. So what?

There are reasons for people being scared to death or being, for whatever reason, not being fully responsive, not even sometimes telling the truth, knowingly not telling the truth. That does not prove the defendant did anything.

If the -- the issue is not what he said. The issue is what proof did they have as to what he did.

And what was said and the way he looked, what his internal thought process was, which was what they were trying to present to you, anyway, not the issue.

I go back to Detective Parpan's notes concerning his interview of John Kane. He did a beautiful job there in the first six or seven or eight -- seven pages, I think, of his notes of the interview of Kane, making Kane look like a bloody fool also.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Judge, I am going to object.

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THE COURT: Sustained.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN: The statements taken here were not ever recorded. There's no -- there's no statement actually taken from my defendant.

All you have is some detectives talking about some conversation they had over a period of six-plus hours, which could have been audio taped but it was not, which amounts to nothing more than an attempt to fill the gaps to support what I believe is an unbelievable statement by Mr. Kane.

And you have to recall that they had Kane there.

If, perhaps, there had been a statement by my

defendant that it was Kane, he would have been

charged too.

They had Kane there. They had to rely on Kane, but they got no admission and they arrested my defendant based on what Kane told them.

Now, I believe McHugh was also asked if he had ever asked John Doe whether he supplied drugs to Ruth and he denied asking him that. He is also asked about a Ziplock bag that was taken from the victim's car.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: I am objecting, Judge.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Your Honor, my recollection

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is --

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Objection.

THE COURT: No colloquy.

Ladies and gentlemen, again, it's your recollection of the evidence that controls here. If there's something that you don't recollect, through your foreperson, send us a note and we'll have it read back to you by the court reporter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Ladies and gentlemen, it's my recollection detective -- there was a Ziplock bag with stems and buds removed from the victim's car and Detective McHugh was asked -- that was sent to SIB and Detective McHugh was asked about those.

It's my recollection that he said he never got a report back from SIB with respect to that bag, the Ziplock bag of stems and buds that was taken from the victim's car.

It's your recollection that controls, not my recollection, as the Judge said, but that's my recollection.

I would like to note my objection to the district attorney's interruptions, Judge, when that's my recollection.

THE COURT: Please, no colloquy.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Mr. Hussain testified.

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Mr. Hussain's testimony was, at best, difficult to understand. He didn't seem to know when he had seen a particular poster. He claimed he had seen it before it was issued. He didn't know what date he had signed a statement but he seemed to believe that he had seen the poster on Friday or Saturday after the murder. The poster hadn't been issued until the following week.

He also claims that -- he had no explanation as to why the sale that was -- that he claimed had been made had been aborted or not registered. He had no explanation as to why he had offered -- he claimed he offered condoms.

Why would you offer condoms to somebody out of the clear blue sky? There was no claim that there was any request for condoms. Was there -- there was no explanation as to why the condoms were not listed as something that was being sold. He said they were paid for. Where did the money go? Why wasn't it listed? When did he come up with this?

Some time after, if you recall, after May 5th, after the defendant's arrest on May 3rd, if in fact his statement was that he knew the victim as a regular customer, he didn't know her by name, but he knew her by sight.

Summation - Defendant

He claimed a couple days after the murder on Thursday, which was the 13th, Thursday night, he knew there had been somebody murdered there and he found out it was her on Thursday or the next day on Friday. He knew who it was.

He also claimed he knew the defendant as a regular customer. Again, maybe not by name, but here's somebody who would come in on a regular basis. If in fact he knew this victim and if in fact he knew the person that had come in just about the time she was murdered, read the story in the papers and saw the picture in the paper, why -- if he really knew that information, he didn't somehow put it together along with the condoms after the defendant's arrest why didn't he say something to someone.

I had difficulty understanding Mr. Hussain. You may have understood him better than I did. I didn't understand some of things he said. I think you may have some trouble believing some of the things he said.

But there is no explanation as to, if in fact what he claims to have seen occurred, his not reporting that. What he claims after the detective's interview him, the statement of May 5th, would indicate something significant. Then why didn't he

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report it? You have no explanation here for that.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, before I get to Mr. Kane, I want to talk about Police Officer Stark. She found the body. She obviously was shook up from her testimony.

She was not a witness -- she did not appear to be a witness who had testified a lot of times in the past. She was convincing. She didn't seem to be telling a pat story. She was telling a story like you would tell it, if in fact that's what you recall had happened.

I have no question about that or about the substance of her story. You were allowed to hear part of her conversations with the defendant --

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: On, I believe it was October 18th of 2000, she was called to the building complex where the defendant is the superintendent for the cooperative building. The call was concerning a prowler or somebody that had been in the basement.

Aside from that, the discussion concerning that incident, she told you about what the defendant told her, which confirmed the fact that he had purchased some -- purchased some beer and cigarettes and gave

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them to Kane at some place in an alley. She told you also that he indicated that John Doe was providing drugs to the victim.

I think, based upon all of the testimony here, you have a very reasonable basis for believing that, based upon all the information that you have from John Doe, from all sources concerning him and this victim, and the issue is going to be right down to whether or not -- what you understand of that relationship and what you believe of that relationship, I think that's central to this case.

Whether the defendant gave him beer and cigarettes, whether he was even at that apartment is not the issue. Whether he brought something there and left it, whether he had an argument and left is not the issue. The issue is who committed this murder.

I want to get into Kane's testimony before I conclude here. Mr. Kane, first of all, why -- first of all, Mr. Kane's story, as I have already indicated, as to the way this allegedly went down, is not credible on its face. Somebody doesn't, just because of having been told to go home to your wife -- when somebody says go home to your fat ugly wife, somebody just doesn't go and kill somebody.

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That doesn't add up.

Mr. Kane further testified about what he did and that doesn't add up. You have to remember that Mr. Kane's testimony was not what he had told the police previously.

If in fact you are just a witness to a murder, number one, you try to do something about it. You try to stop it. He didn't.

If in fact you're there, if you can't stop it, you try to call for some help. He didn't.

If in fact you are just there as a witness, you don't help clean up the scene and remove evidence from the scene as he did, according to his story.

If in fact you are just a witness, you tell the police. You tell somebody and he didn't.

His claim is he walked home to his home. Now, does that make any sense to you, ladies and gentlemen? Do you believe that story? If Mr. Kane was not involved in this murder or if Kane's story about Mr. Scrimo is true, and we are not here to prove what Mr. Kane did, ladies and gentlemen, we don't have that job, we don't have that burden, and we are not assuming that burden, but if Mr. Kane's story about Mr. Scrimo were true, why didn't he do something about it? Why didn't he say something

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about it? Why did he lie about it the first time he speaks to the police and he did?

He lied to the policeman. There's no question he lied on April 15th when he sees the police. He said the last time I saw her was -- oh, by the way, the People knew he had some relationship with the victim. They knew that they could probably tie him to the scene, so he said, yeah, in the past I have been up there, a month or so ago for oral sex. It was just oral sex. That's what he told them. That's on April 15th.

Then, if in fact the story that you are now asked to believe were true, why did he do that? Why didn't he say right away, yes, I was there, I was scared, he did it and I should have helped, but I didn't. He didn't do that. He lied.

He was asked about whether he knew a bald headed fellow, a large -- a bald headed fellow and he said no because Scrimo wasn't bald and he wasn't large, according to him. Now, Scrimo was shaved, but he wasn't bald.

Now, if in fact the story were true, why does he go the following Tuesday night? The murder takes place Tuesday night, early Wednesday morning,

April 11th, April 12th. April 18th, the next

Summation - Defendant

Tuesday, what does he do? Well, between -- between the 15th and April 18th, he goes about his normal pursuits, which I assume was going from bar to bar and doing what he does in these bars, selling drugs or just drinking.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Objection.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, again, it's your recollection of the evidence that controls. It's not Mr. Chamberlain's or Mr. Biancavilla's recollection of the evidence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: You can determine on your own what you think Mr. Kane's normal pursuits are based upon all of the evidence here.

He goes about his normal pursuits, April 18th, 2000, night. What does he do? He goes and plays darts all night long with Mr. Scrimo.

Is that the activity of somebody who was unable to stop something and then didn't tell anybody? Was that the activity of an eye witness to a murder who had no part in this or who did nothing himself? That doesn't make sense.

He place darts all night. He goes about his normal routine. Another week goes by, another Tuesday. It's now April 25th. What does he do? He goes and place darts all night long with Mr. Scrimo

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and others.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you had been a witness to this murder, would any of you do that? Does that make sense to you? The DA can you tell about all this other evidence, but if you ask him, and ask yourselves, is there anything that can explain that behavior?

Another week goes by, another week of normal activity. Finally, it's now May 2nd, Tuesday night or Tuesday afternoon. Kane is scheduled to go play darts again for the third week with Mr. Scrimo and other people, again, at the Falcon's Nest.

This time he doesn't get to go. He's picked up by the police. When he's picked up by the police, he is questioned for a period -- number of hours by Detective Parpan who takes the notes, and Detective McHugh. He talks about where he -- what he did. His background and his prior legal background.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: There was testimony to that, Judge.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I didn't say what.

THE COURT: Mr. Chamberlain, I ruled. Please

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move on.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: He tells detectives that he was a heavy drinker. He was drunk three or four days a week, drunk three or four days a week. He tells them the main bar was the Falcon's Nest, Granny's and Wild Childs and a place call the Shamrock. He was working two nights -- prior work was two months ago.

He then is asked about darts and he says Tuesday only. He is asked who he plays darts with and he tells them the people, including Paul Scrimo.

Paul Scrimo, by the way, is not a regular. The testimony is he only goes to the Falcon's Nest, aside from the particular evening in question when Kane led him around these other places, he only goes to Falcon's Nest on Tuesday to play darts. That's what he says.

He calls Ruth Ruthless to the detectives. He claims at this point he's only seen her two to three times previously. To the detectives he said four or five times. He said her place the last time was four to six weeks previously. He said he had oral sex.

No intercourse, oral sex only. He uses different terms which I think would be demonstrative of oral sex performed on him.

He then talked about some boyfriends of Ruth

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Williams. He said he wasn't a boyfriend but he told the police about some of her boyfriends, a big blond guy. He indicated she was a player and that he was never seen with her in public. He was again asked about last time he saw her and he went back to it was four to six weeks beforehand. He went from Falcon's Nest on that occasion to her apartment behind the Downtown. He described it as, again, the same type of sexual activity.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Objection, Judge. I am going to object to this.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, again, it is your recollection that controls.

Mr. Chamberlain, or Mr. Biancavilla, what they say is not evidence. It is what your recollection is and, again, I will tell you if there's something that you don't recollect, let us know by note and we'll have the court reporter read it back to you.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Ladies and gentlemen, as the Court has told you, this is my recollection of what Mr. Kane admitted he had told the detectives when he was questioned on May 2nd at Homicide. That she was -- it's your recollection, as the judge told you, but this is my recollection of what he testified to.

He testified that she was never naked. There

Summation - Defendant

was no sexual intercourse, ever. He was asked whether there was any money owed by her to him or by him to her and he said -- Mr. Kane denied that.

He was asked on cross here whether or not he had told the detectives about any money being loaned and he said that Ross had loaned him \$50. That's what they had asked him about. Ross, I believe being the bartender at the Falcon's Nest.

He was asked about who had been present at the Falcon's Nest and he mentioned some names. He was then asked whether he had seen Ruth some place at about the time of the murder. He indicated -- he was asked about a big bald guy and he said he was not bald, he was not big. He just had a shaved head.

He then described Scrimo for the detectives as 40ish, that he was a custodian, he was married with kids. He told them that he would see him only Tuesday night at darts and he had seen him two or three weeks ago and that was the first time Paul had a shaved head.

He repeated he was not big, he was short, he was just shaved, not tall. Tuesday night three week ago, he and Paul had been playing darts and they had gone to Granny's and he thought that Paul might have been drinking Guinness.

Summation - Defendant

He was asked whether he saw Ruth at Granny's and he said he thought not. He was then asked about Wild Childs and he said that Paul was -- he was there with Paul Scrimo, there were lots of people there. He claims Ruth was already there, came over to us, they were talking, and he was then finally told you're lying. We have evidence tying you to the scene. We have Crime Scene Search Unit evidence showing you were there at the apartment at the time she was murdered.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want you to think about this because this is important. This is a man who had claimed he was witness to this murder but he hadn't done anything to stop it, a man who had never called the police, a man who had played -- gone about his normal activities for three weeks, including playing darts on two subsequent Tuesdays with the defendant, a man who had briefly been questioned by the police and lied, a man who continued to lie. He was a man who had weeks to make up a story. He was a man that had concern about his being charged here.

He's now being told we've got you, we've got you there, we can prove that you were there at the time of the murder. He had plenty of time to makeup a story.

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Summation - Defendant

What does he do? Does he say, no, I wasn't there? I'm going to continue to deny it. I saw her a week before when I had a sexual encounter with her.

What does he say? He says, well, what am I going to do now? He's had time to think about this. He's had weeks to think about this and what does he say? Oh, yeah, I was there, Scrimo came up, screamed stayed, Scrimo blew his stack and did the job. He comes up with a story. That's what you have here. That's what you have.

The scenario shows you don't have a normal witness here who says here is what I saw. You had somebody who had every reason to lie and to fend off it wasn't me, it was him. He had a patsy. He had somebody else to say did it. That's what this evidence shows. I don't care what they put in here. That's all this evidence shows.

As I'm saying all of this, I see clouds filtering across your faces. One of the clouds may be the defendant's not getting up there. We discussed that loud and clear on voir dire when you were selected.

The Court is going to tell you you may not draw any inferences, nada, nothing, from that. You can't draw any inferences from that. I can't make that

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strong enough. The defendant, as I told you, might not take the stand and you can't draw any inferences from that.

The Court will tell you that not only can't you draw any inference, you can't even speculate. You can't even speculate as to why. You can't hold that against him. You can't put that in the equation here and say, yes, but why didn't he -- you can't do that. You have to rely on what you have.

That's the way the system works. It may not be perfect, but it's the best anybody's got any place.

It's a system that's tried and true. You are sworn to follow the Court's instructions.

I've been longer than I meant to, ladies and gentlemen. I am running down and I am going to close very shortly. I appreciate the time that you have given me but I want to emphasize a few things.

During his cross, the defendant -- I'm sorry, during his cross --

THE COURT: Mr. Chamberlain, please keep your voice up. The reporter is having difficulty.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I want to emphasize one last point about the case, about the relationship between Mr. Kane, Mr. John Doe, as he admitted he was called, and the victim. He claims in his statement here that

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she was coming on to him. She was kissing him. She was kissing him. She was coming on to him in the bar. She wanted something from him, according to him. He claims that he had had oral sex with her, just oral sex, whatever number of times, three, five, whatever.

He told you he never undressed her, and I hate to get into details, but he had never done anything that would indicate other than a mechanical perfunctory performance on him for his gratification. I don't want to go into any more detail, but I think it's clear he was not providing anything that a normal human being would want from a sexual encounter. He certainly was not providing friendship, companionship.

You heard the district attorney in the opening say Ruth Williams, like many people, was looking for companionship, affection. She was. That's understandable.

What was she getting from Mr. Kane? He never took her out, wouldn't be seen out with her, other than if he happened to meet her in the bar, according to him. That's a pretty terrible thing to say and I don't think it was justified. She apparently was a good person. She worked hard. She may have had some bad habits, but she was neat, worked hard. She

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didn't hurt anybody.

But what was she coming on to him for? Think about that, because I think that's central to this case. If you want to believe Kane, you have to believe this victim was interested in him for some reason, was getting something from him.

What was she getting? What was he supplying?

He never took her to a movie, show, any place, even

for a drink. Never had sex with her, never did

anything to gratify her. What is she looking for?

What is he supplying to her?

You heard about -- from Stark from the mouth of the defendant, she was looking for drugs.

Now, I am not here to cast aspersions about this poor lady, but how do you explain the relationship? Think about that and as you think about this cast. Think about whether you want to believe Kane. Was this -- was this a -- did she like having him come up here so they could do what he said they did and not even take his pants off? Was that something that was good for her, something that she got out of this, or was there something more to this relationship?

If there was something more, then what happened here? Did it happen the way Kane said or did it happen because of a busted deal? Did she want some

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drugs? Did he owe her money? Did she -- what was she getting from him? Was there an argument about oral sex?

She wasn't getting anything out of this, ladies and gentlemen, what he described. She was getting nada and he was getting everything and what was he providing for that?

You are all -- we are all human beings. You have to think in human terms and there has to be some way to explain this.

Remember the admonitions you were given as jurors, remember that you will follow the Court's instructions, the burden of proof is totally on the People, totally. We assume none. We have none.

The proof must prove he killed, this man killed, Ruth Williams beyond a reasonable doubt, that he committed this murder. I don't think there's enough proof here to prove that. I think, if anything, there's more proof to prove that John Kane did it, more proof.

I think, if Scrimo had provided a statement against Kane, this would have been a cinch for the DA to prove his guilt with the physical evidence. The physical evidence is compelling. The absence of any evidence tying Mr. Scrimo is compelling.

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All we need, and in your sworn duty, is to use your God given common sense and find that the People have not, and I believe you will, have not proven Mr. Scrimo's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Now the only way, as we said at the beginning -- all the mountains of evidence points the other way or doesn't point either way -- the only way you can find Mr. Scrimo guilty is to implicitly believe everything Mr. Kane said, and it is not believable. His actions are not believable and he's not believable.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to take a break at this point.

Do not discuss the case amongst yourselves or with anyone else. Keep an open mind. Do not form or express any opinions until the entire case has been completed.

Do not read or listen to any accounts of the case should they be reported in the media. Do not visit or view any place or premises that have been mentioned.

You are not to permit any party to discuss the case with you or attempt to influence you, and you must promptly report to the Court any violation thereof.

Summation - People We'll be back with you shortly, ladies and 1 gentlemen 2 (Whereupon, the sworn jurors exited the 3 courtroom. 5 (Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.) THE CLERK: Both sides stipulate all sworn jurors 6 7 are present and seated properly? MR. BIANCAVILLA: Yes. 8 9 THE CLERK: Mr. Chamberlain? 10 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I'm sorry. 11 THE CLERK: Thank you. THE COURT: We are ready for the People's closing 12 13 argument now. Mr. Biancavilla? 14 MR. BIANCAVILLA: Thank you, your Honor. 15 May it please the Court, ladies and gentlemen of 16 the jury. Good afternoon. What you have just seen and heard by 17 Mr. Chamberlain is the final act, or the last act, of 18 19 a very desperate man because this case is about Paul Scrimo and what this evidence has shown 20 21 throughout this trial is that Mr. Scrimo has been 22 trying to get out from under this murder, trying to 23 find a way to distance himself from this case from the day the murder began. 25 The closing argument by Mr. Chamberlain was no

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less than an attempt to continue the charade that began --

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Objection.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: -- the night Ruth Williams was murdered.

THE COURT: Sustained as to charade.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Now, you may ask, what do I mean? Mr. Chamberlain couched his closing argument. He said it's his recollection that controls in terms of what the evidence is in terms of what he was trying to explain to you.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Objection. I didn't say that.

THE COURT: Mr. Chamberlain, just make an objection.

Overruled.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: And as an example of what I am talking about, he has to think that none of you sitting in this jury box was paying much attention to this trial or none of you in this jury box are very bright.

As an example of what he tried to do throughout this trial and closing argument are some of the things he did in his closing argument, for example, the first one that came to my attention -- and I'm sure it came to your attention because I saw that all

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of you were paying very close attention to the testimony -- the testimony of Tom Hartman, he aptly pointed out to you that Mr. Hartman came into the courtroom and was unable to identify Mr. Scrimo as the man that was in the bar that night.

Mr. Hartman truly was unable to identify
Mr. Scrimo as the man that was in the bar that night,
but what he neglected to tell you was that
Mr. Hartman, on May 3rd, picked out Mr. Scrimo from
the lineup that he saw on May 3rd.

Yes, Mr. Scrimo does not look the same as he did when he sat in this lineup because we know that on the night of the murder Mr. Scrimo looked like that, and as you can see, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Scrimo's appearance has changed considerably from the night of the murder to as he sits here today. I would ask you to remember that and consider that.

Think about whose benefit is that for.

He mentions Mellisa Notarnicola, how she just saw him in the bar. But he neglected to complete her testimony and tell you that Mellisa Notarnicola was the witness that said Paul Scrimo and Ruthy Williams were going at it on right side of the bar.

But the best, the best is the testimony of Doctor Manning. He tells you that the toxicology

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report of Ruthy Williams showed that there was no cocaine in her system. Then he says that doesn't mean anything because, you heard Doctor Manning, Doctor Manning says that cocaine only stays in your system for 48 hours. And then, with a straight face, he tells you that it doesn't mean anything because the autopsy wasn't done until Friday, and that, if cocaine only stays in your system for 48 hours, he argues to you, that it doesn't mean anything because it was gone by Friday.

Think about that argument. Ladies and gentlemen, Ruth Williams was dead and Doctor Manning told you it takes 48 hours when you are alive to process --

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Objection.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's your recollection of the evidence that controls.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: -- cocaine to get out of your system. One your dead, you are not eliminating anything else out of your system.

Ladies and gentlemen, remember that when you are thinking about the arguments that Mr. Chamberlain is trying to make here regarding the evidence.

With respect to whether or not Mr. Scrimo was advised of his rights, at one moment he's telling you

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he knows Detective Dempsey and he gave him his rights, then he got his rights, and Detective Dempsey doesn't need to use a rights card because Dempsey has been around for 30 some years and Dempsey knows the rights by heart, and in the same breath he argues that at the same time he wasn't advised of his rights.

What do you think that's about? That's trying to get you to chase a red herring, ladies and gentlemen. That's not there. That's just an attempt to create issues that are not there, and that's an attempt to get you not to focus on what the evidence in this case is and what the evidence in this case shows.

Now, don't think you're something special here, because Mr. Scrimo thought the police who investigated this case were stupid. So don't think there's something special when they try to pedal these arguments now, because what they were hoping and what he was hoping, that the police would bite on some misdirection and some bait he threw out there trying to point the police in different directions and that's no different than what they are trying to do now.

I suggest to you that the police were not fooled

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by this charade and I'm confident that you will not be fooled by his charade.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I object to these improper comments, Judge.

THE COURT: Sustained as to charade.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: In a little while we are going to go over the evidence and I'll probably take about 40 minutes. I am going to take the evidence in this case, ladies and gentlemen, and we are going to turn it upside down and inside out and you're going to look at it and I suggest to you when you are done turning it upside down and turning it inside out, it's all going to point to that man, the killer of Ruth Williams.

Before I do that, I want to thank you for participating as jurors in this case. We've taken you away from your businesses. We have taken you away from your daily routines and we've asked you to come and sit here and now we are into almost the third week of trial. I appreciate your attentiveness during the course of the trial and just ask you continue to be attentive just a little longer while I make my final remarks.

Witnesses, let me talk about witnesses for a moment. I am not going to go through each and every

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one because I think, basically, what's important about witnesses is that you understand, first of all, that we have no control over our witnesses. We take our witnesses as we find them.

I would think that, using common sense, if you are talking about a murder that occurred at 4:30 in the morning and your witnesses are people whose lives revolve around darts and going from bar to bar, you're going to have some characters.

But you don't let them get away with murder because it happened at 4:30 in the morning and you don't let a guy get away with murder because some of the witness' memory may be fuzzy because it was the result of a night of drinking.

What I mean is this. I would love to have been able to stand up here during this trial and call as my witness Colin Powell, Colin Powell, and put him in that witness stand and have him describe to you what happened that night. Think about it.

Could you imagine if I put Colin Powell on this witness stand and he was able to describe for you how they were at Y.L. Childs, Colin Powell, John Kane, Ruthy Williams and Paul Scrimo, and how they were drinking together and how they went back to Ruth's afterwards and Scrimo made the run to 7-Eleven.

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Colin Powell, he's the picture of credibility.

But that's not reality, ladies and gentlemen. We take our witnesses as we find them.

By the way, I understand he wasn't available for Tuesday night for darts, which is why he couldn't be here, but this is what I am talking about. We take our witnesses as we find them. We don't try to stage anything here, ladies and gentlemen. We give them to you as we get them.

John Kane is a classic example. John Kane came in here, his hair, as you saw, was as long as it was when this murder was committed. John Kane still had that beard growing down the middle of his chest, the same as it was when this incident happened.

Mr. Chamberlain kept asking the witnesses what Mr. Kane looked like at the time he was being interviewed or at the time he was being questioned by the police. What did he expect, that he was going to be different here today? Did he expect us to stage something and have him dressed up in a suit and tie, all shaven? We are not here to stage anything, ladies and gentlemen.

What you should really begin to wonder about is what they are trying to do here because this is not the Mr. Scrimo of April 11th, 2000, and just because

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you walk around in a suit and tie and have a briefcase, that doesn't make you any less of a killer.

So when Mr. Chamberlain, during jury selection, said don't judge a book by its cover, what I am suggesting to you is don't judge that book by its cover.

The police, Mr. Chamberlain made various comments about the police, about the police investigation, how you can't believe the detectives because the conversations that they had with Mr. Scrimo weren't taped recorded. They must be making this up. Everybody is getting together here and trying point the finger at poor Paul Scrimo, Meghan Clement from LabCorp, all the detectives, Mohammed Hussain.

That's right. Believe that, ladies and gentlemen, everybody got together over a slurpee over at 7-Eleven with Mr. Hussain and are trying to frame Mr. Scrimo for this murder.

Think about how ridiculous that is. If the police were going to fabricate a statement that was not recorded by Paul Scrimo, don't you think they could have done better than what they did? If they are going to make something up, why not come on in

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here, get on the stand and say he confessed, he told us he killed Ruth William?

You would think two homicide detectives who have over 50 years experience combined would do that, if in fact they wanted to come in and lie, not come in and give you a verbatim description of a conversation they had.

So remember that, ladies and gentlemen, you're going to use everyday life experiences when you are judging somebody's credibility. I'm sure you would agree, if they were going to make something up, they could have done better than that.

Let's take it a step further. If they wanted just to close out this murder and they wanted to just move on, why the heck didn't they just hang it on John Kane? Think about it.

John Kane's DNA under the fingernails.

John Kane's fingerprint is on the CD, and, as

Mr. Chamberlain told you in his opening statement,

John has that long hair and beard. He's that hippie
type. He lives that dirty hippie lifestyle and you
can't trust him. Those were Mr. Chamberlain's words
in his opening statement.

Think about it. If McHugh and Parpan just wanted to close the case, hey, hang it on Kane and

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let's move on. Would it have made there lives easier. It sure would have made my life easier.

The problem with that is, in trying to hang this on Kane, none of other evidence makes any sense.

We'll talk about that because, if you are trying to hang this murder on Kane, nothing else makes sense.

His only hope, ladies and gentlemen, his only hope at this trial is to convince you that the only evidence that we have points to John Kane and he keeps telling you that. He reminded you of that.

He told you for two hours in his closing argument that the only evidence in this case points to John Kane, the DNA under the fingernails, the fingerprints on the CD, John Kane said he was up in the apartment, there's no DNA of Mr. Scrimo in the apartment, there's no fingerprints of Mr. Scrimo in the apartment. And, you know what? You can't believe Kane because Kane is one of those dirty hippies.

Well, I got a news flash for Mr. Scrimo, just because there's no fingerprints in the apartment doesn't mean that we can't prove he murdered Ruthy Williams and killers have been convicted of murder, ladies and gentlemen, long before the advent of DNA. And as you will see there's evidence in this case

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that's as good as DNA and as good as fingerprints, and he left it all over this case. You're going to see what that it is in a minute.

Wouldn't it be great, wouldn't it be great if we had Paul Scrimo's DNA on Ruthy Williams or the cord that he strangled her with? Wouldn't it be great if we had his fingerprints?

But you know what? Then you would have another story about how the fingerprint got there. Then you would have another story about how the DNA got there because throughout this case and throughout the police investigation, all you heard was, let's see what evidence the police have and then let's make up a story to cover. That's what has happened here.

And by the time we are done here, it's going to be clear to you how that was done. He did it from the beginning and he did it right up to this closing argument, so I think it's important that when we look at this evidence, we start with the statements that he gave to the police and you judge for yourselves, whether he is making it up as he goes along depending upon the evidence that he thinks that we have.

You have the luxury, ladies and gentlemen, of sitting back now and reviewing his explanation and you have the luxury of sitting back and reviewing his

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explanations in the context, in the context of the murder investigation. When you're reviewing his explanation, what I am asking you to do is to determine whether or not what he is telling the police is reasonable or unreasonable.

I want to take you back to jury selection when I spoke to each one of about being a subway token clerk. I want each one of you, when you are reviewing whether or not his explanations are reasonable or unreasonable, think back in your mind to that example I gave you.

Remember, you are a subway token clerk. You are going down into the subway on a beautiful sunny day like today at lunch time. All of a sudden you see people coming down into the subway. They are all wet. They have on rain coats and they have umbrellas. You have one person coming up to you and saying the reason why everyone is wet and has rain coats and umbrellas is because it's raining out. Then you have another person coming up to you and saying the reason why everyone has umbrellas and rain coats is because a street sweeper went by and splashed water on them.

I think it's clear. Using your everyday God given common sense, one explanation is reasonable,

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the other is not reasonable. When you are looking at statements of Mr. Scrimo, determine whether they are reasonable or unreasonable.

If they are unreasonable, and common sense tells you they are unreasonable, then it is a logical step for you to conclude he's lying.

Now, the next step is, once you determine he is lying, then you determine why he's lying. Now, if he had nothing to hide regarding the murder of Ruth Williams, why would he be lying? There's no explanation for that, ladies and gentlemen.

When you are looking at his answer, using that test, if he is lying, he's hiding something. And I suggest to you that the evidence in this case is going to prove to you beyond a reasonable doubt that he is lying because he murdered Ruth Williams.

Now, you are going to be looking at three statements, two interviews conducted by police officers in this case, ladies and gentlemen, and one interview which wasn't really an interview because Mr. Scrimo called the police to his residence for a particular purpose. You are going to be looking at the first two interviews, one which occurred on April 20, one which occurred on May 3rd.

Now, I want you to think about something when

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you are thinking about those interviews. Both the May 3rd interview and April 20th interview were conducted by experienced detective, experienced homicide detectives.

Remember this, the object of a question is to obtain information that matters to you. The object of a question asked by a homicide investigator when they are interviewing someone is to obtain information that matters to them in connection with the investigation.

There are times when information is given or questions are asked of suspects just to see what their reaction will be because that's what you do when you are a homicide investigator.

Ladies and gentlemen, to a certain extent, you do it in your everyday lives. You have all had experiences when you questioned people or have spoken to people who you believe were not telling the truth. You know when someone is not telling the truth. You know when someone is being evasive. You know when someone is trying to back pedal when they are backed into a corner.

This is everyday life experience, ladies and gentlemen. We have all done it. Homicide investigators just do it more often because they are

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dealing with people every day in connection with the investigations of murders.

So think about that when you are thinking about the purpose of their questions. When they question somebody, they listen to the response. They make note of the response. You recall Detective McHugh made note of the responses when he interviewed Mr. Scrimo on April 20th.

Detective Parpan made note of the responses and reactions to the questions when the interview was conducted on May $3^{\rm rd}$.

Why? Because the manner in which a person responds and the reaction to the question is very important in terms of determining whether or not someone is telling the truth or someone is telling a lie. You know it ever day.

Listen to the description that Detective Parpan gave you regarding some of the responses Mr. Scrimo gave him. You know when someone is telling a lie.

They can't look you in the eye and talk to you. You know when someone is telling a lie and needs to think about what the answer is. They look down.

These are normal everyday responses, ladies and gentlemen, that common sense tells you people's reactions are when they are lying. Detective Parpan

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and Detective McHugh were just explaining to you what those reactions were when Mr. Scrimo was having a conversation with them, and those conversations and those reactions both Detective McHugh and Detective Parpan made notes on.

So you listen to the conversations and think about the testimony that you heard regarding the statements that Mr. Scrimo made and you determine whether or not you would reach the same conclusion as Detective Parpan and McHugh and that is that he was lying.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am going to object, Judge.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I will charge you with respect to the law, with respect to what factors you can consider when determining credibility of any particular person.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Now, let's talk about the April 20th interview. That's a very important interview and it's important for several reasons.

It's important because Detective McHugh, it's important because, Mr. Scrimo's first contact with the police, it's important because Detective McHugh made note of Mr. Scrimo's appearance when he came in for that interview, and what's important is what he does say on that particular day, but what's most

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important is what he doesn't say on that particular day.

Here is the first contact. At 4:00 p.m. on April 20th, Mr. Scrimo sees Detective McHugh and Detective Cole walking in the Village of Farmingdale. At this point on the 20th, he knows, he knows that the police are looking for him because he had that information from the Tuesday night dart game on the 18th when he was told that Detective McHugh wanted to speak to him about this particular incident.

At 4:10 on April 20th, 4:10 in the afternoon, he calls the Nassau County Homicide Squad and gets

Detective Parpan on the phone and he says to

Detective Parpan that I heard from the bar that

Detective McHugh was looking for a big bald guy and

I'm a big bald guy.

Detective Parpan says, well, so am I.

Mr. Scrimo says, yeah, but I'm the big bald guy that
goes to that bar. Detective Parpan says let me have
your phone number. Mr. Scrimo said I have nothing to
add. Detective Parpan tells him that I'll have
Detective McHugh get in touch with you.

A short time later McHugh calls Mr. Scrimo at his home and says he would like to speak with him, can he come over. Mr. Scrimo tells him no, my wife

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is coming home soon, It's not a good time.

So Detective McHugh tells him we are right behind Captain Andy's where the command post is. And Mr. Scrimo says I'll come over and talk to you there.

What is the significance of that first contact, ladies and gentlemen? Think about it. His call to Detective Parpan was ten minutes, ten minutes after he sees McHugh and Cole on Main Street in Farmingdale.

He knew that Detective McHugh was looking for a big bald guy. He knew that Detective McHugh spotted him walking northbound on Main Street because Detective McHugh told you they made eye contact when they passed each other on Main Street. He knew that it would only be a matter of time before the police would get to him.

Remember what Detective McHugh told you. They had canvassed the bars the night of the murder. They had gone back and canvassed the bar after the body was found on the 14th. They had spoken to Francine Quinn on the 14th and she told him that she had seen her with a big bald guy with tattoos and John Kane.

The next Tuesday night, after the body was found, was dart night and that's, presumably, the first time Mr. Scrimo found out that the police were

Summation - People looking for him. 1 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Objection, Judge, to 2 3 presumably. THE COURT: Sustained. 4 MR. BIANCAVILLA: He doesn't call the police on 5 the 18th. He doesn't call the police on the 19th. It 6 isn't until the 20th that he sees Detective McHugh on 7 Main Street that he calls him. 8 Now, think about that. Think about that and 9 this is why. He is setting up a charade. 10 11 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I would object to that. 12 MR. BIANCAVILLA: Judge, charade is fair comment on the evidence and fair response to Mr. Chamberlain's 13 14 arguments. MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Not at all, Judge, not that 15 characterization. 16 17 MR. BIANCAVILLA: I can characterize this case 18 and what they presented any way I want, Judge. 19 MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Judge, he's commenting on his 20 operation of --21 THE COURT: No. No. Mr. Chamberlain. I'll permit the assistant district attorney to 22 23 go forward. MR. BIANCAVILLA: Thank you, Judge. 24 25 He is setting up a charade, ladies and

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gentlemen, a charade that he's going to call into play at another conversation. When he's interviewed on May 3rd after his arrest, he is trying to keep a step ahead of the police.

He had set up his charade on April 20th and when they arrested him and brought him in, what did he say? What did he say? Hi, guys, you got the wrong guy, don't you remember I came to you, you didn't have to come to me, I tried to help you out.

That's when Parpan first said to him you didn't come to help us, The only reason why you called us was because ten minutes earlier you saw McHugh on Main Street and you knew that we had information linking you to Ruth Williams, You knew that we were looking for a big bald guy with tattoos, so don't come in here and tell us, hey, guys, I tried to help you, I came to you. You didn't come to us first. You only came to us when you knew we were about to come to you.

That ladies and gentlemen, is important because that's just the first of several times when Mr. Scrimo tries to back pedal and tries to cover himself and that's just the first one.

When he walked into the command bus behind Captain Andy's, Detective McHugh made note of his

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appearance. He was wearing a long sleeved shirt, none of his tattoos were showing, and he was wearing a pair of black jeans.

This is what he tells Detective McHugh about his knowledge of Ruth William. He said he saw Ruth at Y.L. Childs on Tuesday night at about 2:00 a.m. He said his wife is just now getting over being mad at him for staying out so late, that he knew Ruth for about two years from the Falcon's Nest. He said he knew her as Ruth or Ruthless, that he thought she was nice looking and thought she looked younger than her actual age. He had a friend, Keith Nelson, who told him she was into Pagans, witchcraft and turning tricks up in the apartment. He didn't even know she lived above Captain Andy's. By the way, he said his kids go to a nursery school next to Captain Andy's. He spoke to Ruth at Y.L. Childs for about ten minutes and he doesn't remember what he talked to her about.

That's what he told Detective McHugh about his knowledge of Ruth Williams and seeing her on Tuesday night, April 11th, the night of the murder. That's everything he told him about his knowledge and contact with Ruth Williams.

He went on an told them that on Tuesday night he had played darts at the Falcon's Nest. It went from

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8:00, 8:30, to midnight. He gave names of the people on the dart team. He said he was drinking absolute and seltzer because of the Atkins diet. He told Detective McHugh, I'm a nonsmoker. He said he went to Granny O'Shea's for one beer, didn't know anyone there, then he went to Y.L. Childs about 2:00 a.m..

He also told Detective McHugh he was the only big bald guy with tattoos in Y.L. Childs at that time in the morning and the only people he knew there in Y.L. Childs was Ruth and some tomato with a spike in her lower chin that he shot darts with. Those are the only people he said he knew at Y.L. Childs on the morning of April 12th.

He said he spoke to Ruth for ten minutes,
doesn't remember what they talked about, that he left
Y.L. Childs at 3:00 a.m., walked straight down Main
Street and went straight home, didn't see anyone on
the street.

That was what he told Detective McHugh regarding Tuesday night and then he made the comment, gee, I wish I could help more, but who knew she would go home and get herself killed.

Think about that. He said he wished he could help more but who knew she would go home and get herself killed.

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At the end of the interview, Detective McHugh goes into his file and pulls out a picture and shows it to him. This is the picture Detective McHugh showed. He said, hey, by the way, did you ever see this person before?

Now, you know what direct McHugh was doing at this point, ladies and gentlemen. This is the point of the interview when he wants to see what the reaction is, what information, if he throws some bait out, what comes back.

This, ladies and gentlemen is bait and think about what Mr. Scrimo's response is when he shows him the bait. He says, yeah, I know that guy. He's a drug dealer, regular in town, he used to live above the Shamrock. That's what he tells McHugh just before he walked out the door, and he knows this guy, he's a drug dealer in town, and he lives above the Shamrock. Then he leaves.

At 5:50 in the afternoon, Detective Parpan gets a call and who is it? Paul Scrimo. He says, you know, McHugh, you showed me a picture and I just remember where I saw that guy, I see him every morning. We are on same schedule. I see him every morning at the same spot when I'm taking my kids to school or I'm going to Home Depot. As a matter of

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fact, at nine o'clock in the morning you can find that guy at a particular corner in the Village of Farmingdale. So they make note of that.

Now, think about something just for a moment. If that was really true, if that was really true, why wouldn't he say something to Detective McHugh when Detective McHugh showed this to him. If he actually saw this guy every morning when he went to Home Depot and dropped his kids off at school, why hadn't he told McHugh when he showed him that, or was this something he came up with as he was walking home, trying to point the police in another direction, trying to make Jeff Johnson the fall guy for this murder.

Just consider that, ladies and gentlemen, and does that also fit into the sham and the charade, hey, I tried to help you catch this guy, I told you about Jeff Johnson.

Then think about John Kane. What did John Kane tell you about this guy? Remember that second Tuesday, the 25th, two weeks after the murder where John Kane says that after darts Mr. Scrimo says don't worry about anything, keep your mouth shut, they are looking for a black guy who had an argument with Ruth behind the apartment.

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How could John Kane know, ladies and gentlemen, that Mr. Scrimo was shown this mug shot during the course of his interview? How would John Kane know to say that if it wasn't true?

Don't worry about anything, they are looking for some black guy, just keep your mouth shut, that was what John Kane told you that Mr. Scrimo said to him on the 25th.

Also think about what he doesn't tell the police, ladies and gentlemen, during that April 20th interview. He doesn't tell the police that in the early morning hours of April 12th he's going from bar to bar with John Kane. He doesn't tell them he's hanging out at Y.L. Childs with Ruth and John Kane for nearly two hours. He doesn't tell them that he's leaving at 4:00 a.m. and after closing. He doesn't say anything about kissing Ruth at the bar. He doesn't say anything about leaving the bar with John Kane. He doesn't say anything about leaving the bar with Ruth and John Kane and walking down Main Street. He doesn't say anything about stopping at 7-Eleven. He doesn't say anything about getting beers and cigarette.

Now, are these facts about the night, ladies and gentlemen, that could have been easily forgotten, or,

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are they not being revealed by Mr. Scrimo because he's try to distance himself from Ruth Williams and he's trying to distance himself from John Kane?

Think about something, ladies and gentlemen.

Later on in the interview process, he's going to try and backtrack. He's going to try and cover himself for not mentioning those names because he knows what the significance was. He knows he gave them the bare amount of information because at that point he didn't know what they knew and once he started finding out what they knew, then he tries to change his story, then he tries to backtrack and cover his initial statements and you'll see how that happens.

Another observation that Detective McHugh made when he walked into the command bus that day was that black pouch that that leatherman tool was in. That black pouch was on his belt on his waist when he came in for that particular interview on April 20th and Detective McHugh made note of it when he walked in.

Now, think about something. He was wearing that on his belt when he came in for his interview on April 20th. That's the same one he was wearing on the night he was arrested. He was arrested coming from darts on Tuesday night. It's fair to say that Mr. Scrimo always wore that because every time he was

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observed by the police and on the night he was arrested, he was wearing it on his belt. Where was he coming from on the night he was arrested? He was coming from darts and he had it on his belt.

May 3rd, as he's coming home from darts, he's arrested by Detective Cereghino and Detective Cole.

They put him in the back of Detective Dempsey's car.

He is given his rights by Detective Dempsey in the car.

And remember what Detective Cerenghino said when he arrested him, he took that black pouch off of him and put it into property for scientific evaluation.

Now, during the interview -- the car ride to police headquarters, he's given his rights by Detective Dempsey. He gets to police headquarters and he's interviewed by Parpan and McHugh.

The first thing they do with him is that they confirm the fact that he was given his rights and that he wanted to speak to them without an attorney. He agreed to that and he did that. He agreed to talk to them.

Now, they asked him what about Tuesday night into Wednesday morning? Tell us what happened, and now, when he is confronted with other evidence, how does he react? When he's confronted at the end of

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the interview about John Kane, we've got John Kane -remember what Detective Parpan told you that he told
Mr. Scrimo, you know, when more than one person
knows, it's not a secret. When he's confronted, what
does he say? Well, ask John, John knows where we
were.

What do Detective Parpan and Detective McHugh say to him? Wait a minute, wait a minute, you never told us about any John before, who is John?

You know, John is the guy I played darts with, I told you we were out all night together. And they said you never told us about John. What's with John?

Then they confront him with testimony regarding, or information they had about what he was seen doing at Y.L. Childs. You know, we have got witnesses, Mr. Scrimo, telling us that there was some light sexual contact between you and Ruth at the bar. Uh, uh, uh, yeah. Mr. Scrimo, you know, we have witnesses who say you were making out with Ruth at the bar. Well, she just kissed me on the cheek. No, we have a witness who said you were really going at it at the bar. Well, I don't remember. I was drunk.

Think about that. What do you think that response is all about? Then he says, well, I went straight home at 3:00 a.m.. They said are you sure

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you went straight home? Yeah, yeah, I went straight home at 3:00 a.m.. Did you stop anywhere? No, I didn't stop anywhere. You know, Mr. Scrimo, these stores that are open late at night, you know, they have security cameras, they have videotapes. All of a sudden, yeah, maybe I did stop at 7-Eleven. Well, what were you doing at 7-Eleven? What time did you go to 7-Eleven? You know what, maybe it was much later than three o'clock.

And that was only after Detective Parpan told
him, you know, those security cameras they have time
on it and that response was, well, maybe it was much
later than three o'clock, maybe I stopped there.
Well, what did you stop there for? Cigarettes and
beer. Well, you don't smoke what do you need
cigarettes for? Well, sometimes I do. You just were
out drinking all night. What do you need beer for?
Well, you know, I'm a drunk, I do that. Well, what
kind of cigarettes did you buy? It's not important,
It's not important. Yes, it is. What kind of
cigarettes did you buy? It's not important. What
kind of beer did you by? Not important. It really
is important Mr. Scrimo. No, it's not important.

Think about those comments, ladies and gentlemen. Think about his comments to

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Detective Cerenghino when Detective Cerenghino goes in. You know, Mr. Scrimo, you keep telling

Detective Parpan you're a drunk, you have blackouts, you don't remember, isn't it possible that you went up to Ruth Williams's apartment that night? He said, well, I guess it's possible.

Then Cerenghino says, you know, we know you were up in that apartment that night because we got

John Kane. No. No. I wasn't up there. I definitely would have remembered that.

Think about that, ladies and gentlemen. Now, understand something, he knows at that point how devastating all these inconsistencies are. He knows at that point how devastating all these lies are and that's why we have the October 18th charade.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I object to what he knows and the comments, Judge.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: That's why we have the October 18th charade after he is released on bail, after he's out there. That's what the October 18th charade is about.

And what's the October 18th charade? You heard Police Officer Stark testify. She was the police officer who originally went to the scene. Then on

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October 18th, 2000, she gets a call to respond to a disturbance at 25 Elizabeth Street, Elizabeth Gardens where Mr. Scrimo works.

She says she pulls up in front of the place and responds to that call and she see this man. He walks out of the place, throws his hands in the air and says, I'm Paul Scrimo, I didn't do it, you know who did it, John Kane, I have never been in that apartment. That's how he greets Police Officer Stark responding to a call of a disturbance.

Police Officer Stark and Officer Wadsworth say, that's fine, but what are we here about today? He explains to them about some vagrant who was in the basement, said something to his wife and then flipped a cigarette at him.

Then, without even being asked, he goes back and starts talking about the night the murder. This is what he told Police Officer Stark: Ruthy was hitting on him at the bar, Y.L. Childs, but only to whisper she wanted drugs from Kane, Kane deals drugs and doesn't give any away for free, we walked back towards her apartment, he went to buy cigarettes at 7-Eleven and Ruthy and John went to her apartment, he then met Kane in an alleyway and gave him the beer and cigarette, he went home because he knew his wife

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would be mad at him if he stayed out any longer. And he finishes up with. When they picked me up, I didn't mention Kane because of the drugs.

He knows how devastating the inconsistencies were and now he's playing for an audience. He has Police Officer Stark, who he knows was the first police officer at the scene and found the body because he says to her I'm -- I saw the photographs of the body, I'm sorry you had to see that.

Think about that, ladies and gentlemen. What is he trying to do? What is he trying to do? He's trying to cover himself with the fact he never told the investigating detective any of the information he just gave to Police Officer Stark on October 18th.

Think about what he told her. He told her that he was with kane. He told her that he was with Ruthy. He told them that he went to 7-Eleven and bought cigarettes and beer and then went and gave it to kane in some alleyway. And he also told them that I even lied to the police when they arrested me because I didn't want to be associated with kane.

Think about that. Think about that. What is he trying to do? And he's trying to sell that swill to all of you, ladies and gentlemen. That's what they are trying to do.

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Here is where it all comes home to roost, ladies and gentlemen, because the clean up, the clean up of that crime scene by Mr. Scrimo is where this all comes home, and he can't get away from it. He can't get around it no matter how hard he tries because the clean up is where the charade started and the clean up is where it's going to end.

You have to look at the clean up of that apartment after that murder occurred in the context of the April 20th statement and in the context of the May 3rd statement, in the context of when the police got the information about this purchasing of cigarettes and beer from the 7-Eleven store and in the context of the October 18th statement to the police.

Think about it. What was purchased at 7-Eleven?

A twelve pack of Coors Light, pack of Vantage Ultra
light 100s. You saw the crime scene, ladies and
gentlemen. We have diagrams depicting every piece of
evidence that was found in that apartment.

Where are the Coors Light? They are gone. They are not there.

You know they were there, right? You know that they were there because, guess what, Mr. Scrimo in his conversation with the police on October 18th told

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them, told Police Officer Stark, you know, I did go to the 7-Eleven store and I did by the cigarettes and beer, but I went and gave them to Kane in an alley. So you know they would have been up there, but when the police get there, when Crime Scene gets there, they are gone. They are not there.

Why are they gone? Think about it. Why is the Coors Light gone? Ask yourselves, who would be concerned about the Coors Light? Who would be worried if the Coors Light were found up in that apartment? Who would be concerned if the 12 pack of Coors Light were found at the scene of the murder? The person who bought them, the person who purchased them, the person who they could be connected with.

Why would John Kane be worried about the Coors
Light? John Kane didn't purchase the Coors Light.

John Kane was not in 7-Eleven. Only one person would
be concerned about those Coors Lights being found at
that crime scene and only one person would be
connected with that 12 pack of Coors Light and that's
him. That's him.

Something else not found at that crime scene, the great crime scene detective, 36 different items listed. What else is missing? The Vantage cigarettes, ladies and gentlemen. Where are the

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Vantage cigarettes? You know he bought them, not only do you have the clerk saying he bought them, you have the store record and you've got October 18th he tells the police he bought them.

Where are they? Where are they? They are not there. There's not even an empty pack of cigarettes there. We've got a Vantage Ultra Light 100 found underneath the body with the victim's DNA on it. We have a Vantage Ultra Light 100 found underneath the ashtray with the victim's DNA on it. Where is the pack of cigarettes? It's not there.

Same analysis, ladies and gentlemen. Who up in that apartment would be concerned if those packs -- that pack of cigarettes was found? Why would John Kane worry about that pack of cigarettes? He didn't buy it. There's nothing about the cigarettes to connect him with the crime.

It's not there because only Paul Scrimo would be worried about that pack of cigarettes being found at that crime scene because then it would be connected to him.

The Budweiser bottle, what do you think that's doing there? John Kane told you, I don't remember leaving a Budweiser bottle on the table, but I can tell you where the Budweiser bottle came from

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probably. There is a mixture of DNA on that

Budweiser bottle. Remember what Meghan Clement from

LabCorp told you? There's a major contributor and

minor contributor; john Kane is a major contributor,

Mr. Scrimo is a minor contributor.

What does that mean? John Kane was drinking out of the bottle more than Mr. Scrimo was drinking out of the bottle. That's what that means. That's why there's a mixture of DNA on it, ladies and gentlemen. That's why there's a mixture of DNA.

Scrimo doesn't care about the Budweiser bottle because it can't connect him with the crime. Scrimo doesn't care about the cigarette butts because he's not a smoker and they can't connect him with the crime. The only items missing from that crime scene, ladies and gentlemen, are the items that could connect Paul Scrimo with that murder, items that he admitted to buying at 7-Eleven, items that the 7-Eleven clerk observed him buying and you have a store record for.

Do you think that it's coincidence that the only items missing from that crime scene are things that connect him with that murder? I suggest not, ladies and gentlemen.

The reason why the Budweiser bottle was left is

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he didn't care about the Budweiser bottle. There were no fingerprints on the Budweiser bottle, just the cigarettes are gone and the Coors Light are gone.

Now, think about it. I would take that, ladies and gentlemen, over DNA and a fingerprint any day of the week, because when the only items that are missing from a crime scene can be shown to have been purchased by this defendant, not only by independent evidence but also by his own admission to Police Officer Stark, and those are the only items that are missing from a murder scene, that speaks volumes, ladies and gentlemen, as much as any DNA or any fingerprint.

Now, here is where it even gets more interesting because you really have to think about the 7-Eleven purchase and 7-Eleven clerk. Down the road, he's got a real problem. He's got a real problem. May 5th the police department and detectives find that 7-Eleven clerk. They find the 7-Eleven clerk and the clerk remembers a sale about 4:00 a.m.. He remembers the sale. He made a sale to a regular customer. He made a sale to a regular customer. He makes a sale to a regular customer of particular items and it was peculiar that Mr. Scrimo would be buying a 12 pack of Coors Light and a package of

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Vantage Ultra Light 100s. He thought it was peculiar, so peculiar because normally he has another regular customer that buys those items and, in fact, the clerk says to him you going to see the blonde lady. And he smiles and he says yeah, don't tell my wife, and the clerk says take condoms.

Now, he's got a real problem because he's already told Detective McHugh that he went straight home and he's already told McHugh that he didn't stop anywhere. Now he finds out, uh-oh, uh-oh, they got me at the 7-Eleven.

So what does he do? This is all part of the charade, ladies and gentlemen, on October 18th when he sees Police Officer Stark, I got to cover myself, they got me at the 7-Eleven at 4:00 o'clock in the morning, what does he say? What does he say? Oh, yeah, I went there, I bought the cigarettes, I bought the beer, but I didn't go up in the apartment, I gave them to Kane outside.

Come on. Think about that. What do you think that's all about? It's to cover himself because he knows how devastating that piece of evidence is and think about what the clerk told you. Remember where Scrimo lives, where the clerk describes to you, Mr. Scrimo lives directly across from the 7-Eleven

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store.

You can look at the map. After he purchased after he purchased the cigarettes and the beer and he gave him the condoms, he walked out of the front door and went to the right and to the right is where Ruthy Williams lived.

Make no mistake about this charade, ladies and gentlemen, make no mistake about it because that's what it is, and that's all it is.

Now, the leatherman tool, the tool that was found on Mr. Scrimo, think about who examined that cord, ladies and gentlemen. Detective Shiraldi examined the cord, Carlos Rossotti from the FBI examined it. What did they determine? The cord was cut with an instrument that produces a shearing type cut.

Detective Shiraldi demonstrated to you in the room here the difference between a cut and shearing type cut produced by that leatherman tool. Rossotti did his test cuts back in the FBI laboratory. What did he tell you? No, I can't tell you that that tool produced that particular type of cut, but I can tell you that that tool makes the same type of cut that I observed on the ligature that was wrapped around her neck.

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Think about something else that Detective

Shiraldi told you, his expert, his expert, went to

the Nassau County Police Department laboratory, took

the tool and cut several pieces of wire. Think about

that. His own expert used that tool. Detective

Shiraldi and Carlos Rossotti came in here and told

you that that tool makes a shearing type cut.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I object to the comment about my expert. It's an improper comment.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: I just said he examined the tool. That's all I said. I didn't say anything else.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, it's your recollection of the testimony as to what it is and, again, you can have it read back if you desire.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: I am objecting to the inference, not the facts.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled.

I want to remind you, ladies and gentlemen, it's your recollection, again, as to the testimony.

MR. BIANCAVILLA: Now, think about the way that cord was cut and think about the tool that was found on the defendant at the time of his arrest, the tool that he was wearing as he walked from the dart room, the tool he was wearing during the interview on April 20th with Detective McHugh. Do you think it's a

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coincidence that his tool produces the same shearing type of cut that the ligature was cut with before Ruthy Williams was strangled to death? Think about that.

At this point, ladies and gentlemen, we haven't even spoken yet about John Kane, but let's review the evidence that you have heard so far in this trial.

Paul Scrimo and Ruth Williams are at Y.L. Childs together after two o'clock in the morning with John Kane. Three witnesses, Tom Hartman, Mellisa Notarnicola and Francine Quinn put him there.

Mellisa Notarnicola sees him, as she describes it, going at it with Ruthy on right side of the bar.

Francine Quinn says they were kissing.

Francine Quinn sees him, or a man that looks just like the guy that she was at the bar with, arguing outside of the apartment.

We know what time Ruth William got home. How do we know? Because we have the telephone records. The telephone records show that Ruth Williams made a call out of her apartment at 4:00 o'clock in the morning to directory assistance. That's why the Verizon individual was here. So we know Ruthy was home by 4:00 a.m. because she made that call to directory assistance.

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You have the 7-Eleven clerk who says that at approximately four o'clock in the morning, he comes in and buys a 12 pack of Coors Light, package of Vantage Ultra Light 100s and he gives him a couple of condoms. He sees him walk out the door, goes in the direction of Ruth Williams' apartment.

You've got the store records that show the sale occurred at 4:12 in the morning. We have a telephone cord that is found wrapped around, and tied in a knot around, Ruthy Williams' neck. He is wearing a leatherman tool, a leatherman tool that produces the same type of shearing type cut found on the ligature around Ruthy Williams' neck.

The only items missing from the apartment are the Coors Light and cigarettes. The items that he purchased from 7-Eleven, the items that could connect him with that murder scene.

He voluntarily goes to the police and lies to them before he's arrested, never mentions Kane, never mentions making out with Ruthy at the end of the bar, never mentions going to the 7-Eleven store.

He lies to the detectives after he's arrested,
tries to say he told them about Kane, maybe I stopped
at 7-Eleven, won't tell them the beer he bought,
won't tell them the cigarettes he bought. His answer

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to all of the confrontational questions are I'm a drunk, I don't remember.

Look at the story, how he changes it when he's got Stark there on October 18th. Well, you know, I was really kissing Ruthy at the bar but the only reason she was kissing me was to whisper in my ear she wanted drugs from Kane, you know, I really did go to the 7-Eleven store, I really did purchase that beer and cigarettes, but I didn't go up in the apartment, I gave it to Kane in the alleyway and I never really told the police about Kane because, you know, I didn't want to get involved in that drug thing.

Think about that ladies and gentlemen, what a mountain of evidence that is. He's the last person that's seen with her alive, and you have that mountain of evidence and we haven't even gotten to John Kane yet. We haven't even gotten to John Kane yet.

Now, I told you in the beginning, ladies and gentlemen, that you and you, and each of you, were fortunate because we have an eye witnesses to the murder.

John Kane as the killer, which is what they want you to believe, if John Kane is the killer, how come

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he's doing that song and dance with the police? How come there are three different stories floating out there in terms of what he did that night, what his involvement was? If John Kane is the killer, why is he doing all that? Why is he trying to distance himself from Ruth and Kane? Why wasn't he up front with the police on the 20th? Why was he fencing with them on the 3rd? Why did he deny going to 7-Eleven? Why does he call in Pamela Stark on the 18th to cover the first two stories he told, if John Kane is the killer? Why is he doing all that? It doesn't make sense.

The evidence of his lies and his charade only makes sense, if he's the killer, and not if John Kane was the killer.

If Kane was the killer, ladies and gentlemen, and Kane was concerned about the crime scene, why are the only things missing from the crime scene the things, the two items, that can connect him with the crime scene.

If Kane was cleaning up that crime scene to try to distance himself, why is the Budweiser beer bottle still on the table, the CD case still in the rack, his fingerprints on it? Why are his cigarette butts still on the kitchen table? If John Kane was

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cleaning the crime scene, those things would have been gone, ladies and gentlemen.

The only thing missing are things that connect him with that murder.

Also, ladies and gentlemen, common sense tells you Kane is way to small to have killed Ruthy Williams the way she was murdered. Common sense tells you that. Remember the crime scene? Look at the video of the crime scene. That apartment, other than the napkins on the floor by the exit, is pristine. Nothing is out of place. Nothing is out of order. Remember the bed?

Look at the video. There were clothes hanging from the rail on top of the bed, not one of them is out of place, not a wrinkle in the bed spread.

Remember what Detective McHugh told you,

John Kane weighed a 150 pounds when he was
interviewed by the police right after the murder.

Ruthy Williams was 5 feet 8, weighed a 165 pounds
when she was murdered. She had Kane by 15 pounds.

There's no way John Kane could have taken her down to
the floor with one shot without messing up the bed,
without knocking something over, or without some type
of struggle which would have been seen in the crime
scene.

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Look at the way the body was found and look at the area around the body. Nothing out of place. It took a big man, a powerful man to take her down in one shot. It took a big man and a powerful man to crush her throat and break the bones that were testified to by the medical examiner.

Ladies and gentlemen, there's no way that

John Kane could have overpowered Ruth Williams and

crushed her throat the way her throat was crushed

before that ligature was tied around her neck.

You heard John Kane testify. He came in here. He took the stand. He looked at each and every one of you.

Now, John Kane is what he is, ladies and gentlemen. I told you, we take our witnesses the way we find them. We don't try to dress them up, make them look better than they are. John Kane is what he is. John Kane May drink too much, his beard maybe a little bizarre, but you can't hold that against him. Common sense tells you he's no killer.

When he was testifying, did he seem evasive?

Was he making eye contact with you? Did you get the feeling that he was just looking at you and telling you what happened that night? Did he appear nervous?

He didn't, ladies and gentlemen. He sat there.

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He looked at you. He told you what happened.

John Kane is John Kane, ladies and gentlemen. His life is installing floors, playing darts and drinking too much. It may be -- may not be much of a life, but you know what, it's John Kane's life and that's what it is. It's John Kane's life. He came in here and he told you what he saw that night.

During the course of your deliberations, you're going to have to determine what Mr. Scrimo's intent was when this incident happened. You're going to have to determine what he intended when he put his hands around her throat and he crushed her throat, her voice box, as the doctor told you.

You're going to have to determine what his intent was when he wrapped that ligature around her neck.

Now, Ruth Williams, ladies and gentlemen, I think it's fair to say, died a horrible death. You have to look at that photograph, when you are thinking about what Mr. Scrimo was thinking when he crushed her throat with his bare hands and then cut that cord and wrapped it around her neck like that. When you do that to someone, ladies and gentlemen, you want them dead and you want them to stay dead and that's exactly what he had in his mind when he did

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that. Make no mistake about it, there is no coming back from that.

We have been through this case, ladies and gentlemen. We have reviewed all the evidence. If you use your common sense, it's not hard to figure out from all the evidence what happened here. If you use your common sense, it's not really hard to figure out what Ruthy and Scrimo were arguing about. It's not hard to figure out what caused him to jump up from the table and say I don't need this crap, I'm out of here, and then attack her after she made a derogatory remark about his wife because, what have you learned?

Paul Scrimo has known Ruthy Williams for over two years. He knew her from the bars. He knew her from his friend Keith Wilson. Keith Wilson had told him, you know, Ruthy turns tricks up there. Keith Wilson told him that.

He was out drinking at Y.L. Childs. He was making out with her. In the words of Mellisa

Notarnicola on the right side of the bar.

Francine Quinn described for you and Mellisa described for you how she was dancing for him on the right side of the bar, how she was dancing and taking her straps off.

Summation - People

You know what was happening, ladies and gentlemen. He was drinking. She was drinking. He knew how drunk she was when he was walking back to that apartment. They go up to her apartment, him and Kane, and she's still drinking.

Remember Kane told you she's there with her glass of wine. Hey, hey, I'll go to 7-Eleven, I'll get some beer, no problem. He goes to 7-Eleven, gets beer, gets the cigarettes, oh, yeah I'll take those condoms.

He's going back, ladies and gentlemen, he's going back and he's going to try to get lucky with Ruthy Williams. He goes back up to that apartment.

John is there. John's chilling to the Allman

Brothers, sitting back drinking his beer, smoking a cigarette, chilling to the Allman Brothers.

Paul is trying to get lucky. She says no.

That's what the argument is about, ladies and gentlemen. He gets up. He goes to leave. He says I'm out of here. I am not taking anymore of this crap.

John jumps up and goes chasing after him. Dude, where are you going, we just got here, have some beers, just chill, just chill.

She makes the comment about his wife. She

Summation - People

pushes the button. John Kane told you what happened next, ladies and gentlemen, how he pushed past him, grabbed her by the throat and threw her right down on the ground. Just like that, she was dead. Now she is dead and has to stay dead.

They cleaned up. They left. When they left, he was setting up a scene. He got rid of stuff that connected him with the murder. He got rid of the beer. He got rid of the cigarettes, and he said to Kane as they were walking home, don't worry about it. It's all taken care of. It's all taken care of. That's what happened that night, ladies and gentlemen. It's that easy. It's that simple.

You accept what's reasonable, reject what's unreasonable. Commons sense tells you I have proven this case beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ladies and gentlemen, Ruthy Williams, at a happier time, Ruthy may have lived a troubled life. She may have made some bad decisions, but she didn't deserve to die the way she died that night.

I am going to ask you to go out, deliberate, and I'm asking you to come back in here and tell
Paul Scrimo he's not as smart as he thinks he is. I am asking you to go out and deliberate and hold him accountable for what he did to Ruth that night.

Summation - People

Thank you.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, at this time we are going to break for lunch. I am going to ask to be back here at 2:30

Do not discuss the case amongst yourselves or with anyone else. Keep an open mind. Do not form or express any opinions until the entire case has been completed.

Do not read or listen to any accounts of the case should they be reported in the media. Do not visit or view any place or premises that have been mentioned.

You are not to permit any party to discuss the case with you or attempt to influence you, and you must promptly report to the Court any violation thereof.

(Whereupon, the sworn jurors exited the courtroom.)

THE COURT: Have a nice lunch. We'll see you at 2:30.

(Whereupon, a luncheon break was taken.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

THE CLERK: Case on trial continues. All parties are present. The jurors are not present at this time.

People ready?